The New-York Times.

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Providence, to Arizona, has been somewhat overrated. He carries out no instructions for the purchase or conquest of Sonora, and he will maintain the strictest neutrality between the powers of Gandara and Pesqueira. He is a special agent of the Post Office Department, and is directed to establish stations on the line of the route from Fort Fillmore to Fort Yuma, and to report upon such lateral routes into the agricultural valleys of the San Pedro and the Santa Cruz, and into the mining districts, as may seem to him expedient. Mr. SAYLES is a journalist and a Democrat, and may illustrate his mission into the wilderness by the establishment of a branch mint for the issue of the purest Democratic opinion.

Lieutenant MOWRAY has determined to devote himself to the procurement of a Territorial government for Arizona, and, in order to remove the only objection to his position as the Instigated representative of the people in urging their application, has resolved to resign his commission in the Army. To a young man filled with an honorable ambition for distinction, the sacrifice he makes to the cause with which he has identified himself is worthy the grateful appreciation of his constituents.

Mr. BAKER, of Virginia, is promoting the organization of Nevada Territory. This district lies along the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada, and extends 100 miles into the Great Basin. The number of its inhabitants has not been ascertained with accuracy, and probably is small. Gold discoveries have been made in the valleys which open out from the mountains toward the Colorado. The Indian population is troublesome and dangerous. The want of protection from their hostility precludes settlement. As soon as a nucleus is afforded by a Territorial organization and the designation of a seat of government, the pioneers and trappers will concentrate about and form the elements of a fixed community and a future State of the Union. The agent of this project is J. M. CRAWFORD, formerly of Richmond, Va. Mr. BAKER has a son in California, who has a gift for politics and an aspiring turn of mind. He would make a good enough Governor until after a State election, and then could do well as a Senator.

The Treasury has not yet completed the estimates of appropriations and expenditures for the next fiscal year, upon which its application for a loan, if made, will be based. But there is no prospect of a material reduction from the statement accompanying the annual report communicated in December last. The sum then stated as the estimated expenditures of 1859 was $74,064,755. The Committee of Ways and Means have reported four millions and a quarter as the cost of maintaining the three volunteer regiments for one year, which must, of course, be added to the estimates. The Utah Expedition is proceeding on an extended scale, and at a rate of expenditure much greater than was designed a year ago. That enterprise will probably add ten millions to the ordinary expenditures of the next fiscal year. The Treasury cannot expect a very decided improvement in the foreign trade for the year. The revenue from customs, therefore, must continue to be less than half the disbursements. Four millions of dollars, in Treasury notes, will yet be received from the issue originally authorized. The balance reported in the Treasury on the 10th inst., was $3,422,450. Five millions have been since received beyond the ordinary receipts. The receipts and revenue during the last week returned were $445,975. At an average per week, somewhat greater for the remainder of the quarter, say $500,000, the aggregate to the 30th of June would be $9,700,000. The following, then, will be the state of the Treasury:

Surplus, May 10	$3,422,450
Receipts up to June 9	2,700,000
Deposits on Treasury notes of the issue of May 10	5,000,000
Authorized to be issued	4,000,000
Total	$16,122,450

This statement shows that Mr. COBB will be able to get along comfortably until the end of the fiscal year. But then will come his trouble and grief. The extraordinary expenditures within the ensuing are calculated at $14,000,000, which is to be added to the $74,000,000 of estimated regular appropriations, making a total of $88,000,000. But I have no doubt the ordinary expenditures can be cut down say $12,000,000, leaving to be provided for $76,000,000. The receipts from lands for the year will be large, probably $10,000,000 over the estimates, which were $5,000,000. Allowing for a very considerable revival of trade, $40,000,000 would be a liberal estimate for the revenue from customs. A million from miscellaneous sources, added to the above items, gives a total revenue for the year of $56,000,000, leaving a deficiency of $20,000. It must be remembered, also, that the whole amount of Treasury Notes issued must be redeemed, or taken for Government dues within the year, which have the effect to increase the deficit to $40,000,000. A permanent loan, therefore of $30,000,000 is inevitable. It is only a question of time. Money would be saved by authorizing the loan at this session. When authorized, however, it will be necessary to lay direct internal taxes to meet the interest, and extinguish the principal. Tea and coffee will also be taxed, as sugar is now. Commerce has ceased to be the sole reliance of Government for fiscal supplies. The present amount of debt, exclusive of Treasury notes, is $25,165,000. A.

Grand Flank Movement of the Douglas Democracy — Revelations from Forney's Herschel—Mission of Mr. Douglas to New-York—Odd Anticipated Result of the Fort Snelling Affair.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 11, 1858.

There are some curious political straws floating in the wind, which are worth while submitting to E. MERRIAM, of Brooklyn Heights, since no less a philosopher will hardly venture to say what they mean. Some short time since a confidential Anti-Lecompton agent was sent to Pennsylvania to see about and urge on the Republican Party the reelection of MONTGOMERY and the other Anti-Lecompton Democrats of the Pennsylvania delegation, and it seems that he directed his course to Philadelphia, where, luckily or unluckily, he stumbled in at FORNEY's. Whether or not he saw and conversed with the famous editor of the *Press* himself, is not stated; but he did see Mr. FORNEY's wife, who, it appears, has an inkling of politics, and let fall certain expressions which opened the confidential emissary's eyes, and set his suspicions agoing, that treason was contemplated. He extended his inquiries, and became convinced of something which quite altered his opinion as to the propriety and policy of the Anti-Lecompton Democrats aforesaid being supported for reelection by the Republican Party, and he has accordingly come back to Washington as bitter against that course as he was zealous for it when he set out. In confirmation of his suspicions, it is said that though FORNEY's paper pretended to support the Anti-Lecompton candidate for Mayor, in the recent municipal election, he actually voted for VAUX, the straight Lecompton Democratic candidate. From all which, including the accidental expression of the lady politician alluded to, it is gathered that negotiations are on foot for the return of FORNEY and his followers in Pennsylvania,—in short of the whole body of the anti-Lecompton Democracy, from DOUGLAS down,—into the Democratic fold,—their reception by the Administration, free and full pardon of past transgressions, &c., &c. In this connection, the visit of Mr. DOUGLAS to New-York is thought to be significant. It is surmised that his mission is to arrange matters for MESSRS. CLARK and HASKIN with the unterrified,—that is, to ascertain and make sure before coming to terms with the Administration that CLARK and HASKIN will be freely taken back into the bosom of Tammany, that the arm of vengeance shall be stayed, and that they shall be duly renominated and supported for reelection by the Democracy of New-York and Westchester. If the supposition is well-founded, it is very creditable and polite of Mr. DOUGLAS. Like a good captain he refuses to make terms with the enemy unless his men are all included in the arrangement. There seems to be some reason, then, for the supposition that a grand flank movement by which the little giant and all his followers shall resume the *status quo ante bellum*, and take their places again among the regular recognised Democracy, is actually on foot. Its success, of course, depends upon several contingencies,—first, whether the South will consent to take back the wanderers, and next whether the Democracy of the various districts represented by them will forgive and forget. There is little doubt that the Administration itself is privy to the negotiations, if any such are really going on. A curious and edifying spectacle will be presented if they result in healing up the wounds inflicted upon the Democratic organization by the course of Mr. DOUGLAS; edifying particularly to the Republicans, who in that event may thank themselves for the loss of that great addition to their strength which the coöperation of the large body of Anti Lecompton Democrats would have afforded them. The bitter hostility of the Republican Party in Illinois to the reelection of Mr. DOUGLAS, and the same feeling exhibited to a greater or less extent elsewhere, is of course the cause of the movement.

Convinced by the vivid picture of Prince JOHN VAN BUREN of the ruggedness of the path outside of the party, meeting with repulses instead of embraces from the Republicans, like WEBSTER, with no where to go, it is perfectly natural that DOUGLAS and his followers should seek to revenge themselves on their indifferent new friends, by going back to their old ones. In your article of Monday on "Kansas and the Republicans," you indicate the exact results which now seem likely to follow from the course pursued by the Republicans. They have certainly adopted the means to prevent an "inconveniently influential accession of strength from the Democrats," and you may gather from the indications here given some idea as to the prospects of their succeeding in that object. It will be a very curious, and interesting result of all the hue and cry about the sale of Fort Snelling, if the purchasers thereof should actually turn about and arraign the Government for exacting $14 an acre for the land, when, as it may be claimed, it was only entitled to demand and receive $1 25 an acre, or the maximum price of which Congress has authorized public lands to be sold. Messrs. MAYNES and SCHELL are plucky, and seem likely enough to turn on their pursuers in this style—in fact, intimations have been dropped here, which lead to the supposition that such is actually their intention, and that they will resist any further payment for the property in question, first, on the ground that it is all it is worth, and, second, that without a law of Congress, authorising it, the Secretary of War was not authorized to demand more than $1 25 an acre. This would be a Napoleonic sort of reprisal for the abuse they have suffered in connection with the affair. It indicates game, and a conviction that they have the best side of the argument. Let them go on, and test the question. O.

Highly Important from Utah.

The Mormons Leaving Salt Lake City for the Mountains—Governor Cumming gone to Salt Lake.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Thursday, May 13.

An express has just arrived from Camp Scott. It left the camp on the 10th of April.

The Mormons were leaving Salt Lake City for the White River Mountains. Governor CUMMING had gone to the city by invitation.

FURTHER DISPATCHES FROM GEN. JOHNSTON—DOUBTS OF THE AUTHENTICITY OF THE ABOVE DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 16.

Further dispatches were received from General JOHNSTON yesterday, but they contained nothing but the minor details of the accounts already published. The government has received no advices from Camp Scott of a later date than March 14th. The report from Leavenworth that the Mormons had abandoned Salt Lake City and fled to the mountains, in to-day's New-York *Herald* is, therefore, without doubt, an unfounded rumor.

Another Railroad Bridge Accident.

AN ENTIRE TRAIN PRECIPITATED INTO THE WATER—THREE PERSONS KILLED—WONDERFUL ESCAPE OF THE PASSENGERS.

CLEVELAND, O., Saturday, May 15.

A shocking accident occurred on the Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad last night. As the Cincinnati night express train, bound north, was crossing a bridge 22 miles east of Lafayette, it gave way, precipitating the whole train into the water. The fireman and engineer were killed, and it is reported that many others were killed and wounded. Particulars are expected momentarily.

Further reports say that the conductor, fireman and engineer were killed, and that no others were seriously hurt.

The accident happened at 1 o'clock this morning. The night was very dark, and the high water had undermined the abutments of the bridge. The train was running at the rate of twenty-five miles per hour. The engine had reached the end of the bridge, which was one hundred feet long, when the whole gave way. JAMES IRWIN, conductor, JACOB BURTNESS, engineer, and MALONEY, fireman, were killed. None of the passengers were injured.

Ten Lives Lost by the Sinking of a Steamer.

NASHVILLE, Tennessee, Friday, May 14.

The Steamer *City of Huntsville* sunk on Wednesday night, at Palmyra Island, Cumberland River, and is a total loss. Ten lives were lost. No particulars have come to hand.

Violent Storms.

TORNADOES AT THE WEST—A RAILROAD TRAIN BLOWN OFF THE TRACK—LIVES LOST, &C.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, May 15.

A violent tornado blew the passenger train of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad off the track at Lexington, Mo., on Thursday night, and several persons were seriously injured. The towns of Lexington and Peoria at the junction of Towanda also suffered severely, half the houses in them being prostrated. At Towanda three men were killed.

Yesterday, another storm of like character passed over the region between Bloomington and Springfield, doing much damage. A large number of houses in Elkhart and Williamsville were demolished, one of them falling in and crushing a family of five persons to death.

TERRIBLE HAIL STORM IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., Sunday, May 16.

A terrible hail storm occurred in Chesterfield County last evening. Some of the stones were of the size of hen's eggs. Vegetation was destroyed, the ground strewn with the leaves and branches of trees, and a great many windows broken. The hail was from two to three feet deep in some places in the roads. The train from Petersburg last evening came in contact with a fallen tree, and the engine and cars were much damaged. The storm is unprecedented.

Further from Mexico.

VERA CRUZ THE PROVISIONAL SEAT OF GOVERNMENT UNDER JUAREZ.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 16.

The Southern mail brings New-Orleans dates of the 11th inst., and all other points as late as due.

The New-Orleans papers contain details by the *Tennessee*. The arrival of JUAREZ and his staff at Vera Cruz, says a letter from thence, makes that city the provisional seat of Government. Vera Cruz is said to be able to withstand any force which ZULOAGA can bring against it. Gen. ECHEGARAY, it was reported, would shortly attack it with 5,000 men.

The steamer *Guerrero* had revolted, and put into Tuspan, the only port on the Gulf in favor of ZULOAGA, with a lot of military stores destined for the defence of Tampico. Gen. ZAMORA, with a ten-gun steamer and a number of gun-boats, was preparing to retake her.

Resumption of the St. Louis Suspended Banks.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, May 15.

The suspended Banks in this city resumed specie payment yesterday.

The Chamber of Commerce in this city reported in favor of the establishment of ocean mail service between the United States, the West Indies, Brazil and the Argentine Republics, as proposed in the memorial of JOHN GARDNER, now before Congress.

From New-Orleans.

EMIGRATION OF BILLY BOWLEGS—DAMAGE BY THE OBNYABSE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, May 15.

BILLY BOWLEGS and his whole party, consisting of one hundred and sixty persons, arrived at the United States Barracks below this city, last evening, on their way to the Indian Territory.

The efforts to stop the crevasse twenty-five miles above this City have been abandoned. The damage by the various crevasses in this vicinity is counted by millions of dollars. The river is not yet falling here.

From Albany.

THE STATE PAPER CONTROVERSY—ANTI-RENT CASES DECIDED.

ALBANY, Saturday, May 15.

The General Term of the Supreme Court of this District adjourned to-day, without granting the application of the *Evening Journal* for an injunction against the *Atlas and Argus*, to prevent its acting as a State paper. The next term of the Court commences in July.

A number of anti-rent cases were decided to-day by the Supreme Court in favor of VAN RENSSELAER, the landlord. The cases were brought to recover possession under ejectment, and rents under covenants.

The Southern Convention.

MONTGOMERY, Friday, May 14.

The proceedings of the Convention were very dull to-day. No business was transacted, the time being entirely consumed in speeches. A number of delegates have left.

New-Arrival of the North American.

RIVER DU LOUP, C. E., Sunday, May 16—6 30 P. M.

The steamship *North American*, which left Liverpool on the 5th inst. for Quebec, is now fully due but has not yet made her appearance off this port. The weather is clear and fine; wind north.

FROM KANSAS.

The Fort Scott Troubles—Passage of the Kansas Bill.

LAWRENCE, Friday, May 7, 1858.

Nothing decisive has occurred at Fort Scott since my last, but affairs are all tending towards a general conflict. Immediately after the repulse of the troops under Capt. ANDERSON, on the Marmaton, they sent to Fort Leavenworth, (through the Governor,) for reinforcements, and two companies of artillery reached Fort Scott last Monday. During this time we have reports that seem very reliable that a general rally is being made in Missouri, for a volunteer party to drive every Free-State man out of Bourbon and Lynn Counties. I should first state, however, that every Pro-Slavery man has now left both these counties. They were concocting a plot to attack the Free-State men at different points simultaneously, but the fact became known to our men before its consummation, and they rallied under Capt. MONTGOMERY, and cleared out the last Pro-Slavery man in that region. They took refuge at the Fort, generally while others went into Missouri for a force to enable them to seek revenge upon their victors, and such an army, we have good reason to believe, is now being raised in Southwestern Missouri. A few days since, the rumor came to Capt. MONTGOMERY that 200 Missourians were approaching the State line, when he at once rallied his company, together with Capt. BAIN's, making in all less than 100 men; but feeling fully able to withstand the superior number of their enemy, they marched rapidly to the line, and waited all day for the army of 200, but none came. It is the opinion of those best informed, that a collision must come, and that it will be the bloodiest battle yet fought in Kansas.

GOV. DENVER has been repeatedly appealed to to interfere and prevent bloodshed, but he sees no practical way to avoid the conflict except to have CLARK, BRACKETT, and other noted murderers leave the Territory forever. He says there can be no peace while they live in Kansas, but CLARK is employed by BUCHANAN in the Land Office, at Fort Scott, and while this is so, DENVER can do no less than furnish him troops when called upon to *protect the Land Office, alias* CLARK's head. He is the worst man now in Kansas, and is the originator of all this imbroglio.

There is probably a purpose in this Southern tempest. It is well known that a project is moving to open by treaty the land belonging to the Osage and Cherokee Indians, and by constituting them citizens thus open up a Territory south of Kansas, for the benefit of the peculiar institution. ATCHISON is now in that Indian Territory, and many other Southerners have recently visited it, and a prejudice already exists among the Indians against any Kansas man. This prejudice has been begotten by ATCHISON and others and this turmoil in Bourbon and Lynn Counties, it is believed, is intended mainly to intimidate emigration that has been naturally tending southward the past year, and divert the attention of our politicians, while ATCHISON and others accomplish their purposes in the Cherokee country. This is probably the correct solution of the whole matter. As heretofore, the blood of our countrymen is not the forfeit of our own misdeeds, but the price, or wager, for which southern political gamblers seek to procure the extension of Slavery.

The news of the passage of Lecompton, does no produce even a ripple upon the surface. We have believed, from the first, that the full round of infamy would be run. We are not disappointed when tyrants rule with the iron rod. There is a reserved quiet read in every countenance, but it is the *quiet of determination*. No one should be alarmed as to what we shall do. Beyond all doubt the ordinance will be rejected by an overwhelming vote. The humble squatters of Kansas, poor as they are in purse, and however much they fee the intended outrage in offering their lands for sale a so early a day, will almost universally spit upon the foul bribe, even when it is promised that the sales will be postponed if the ordinance is accepted. They are indignant at the insult offered them, when it is presumed that their principles—so dearly consecrated—can be bought. The precise policy we shall adopt is not yet fully matured, but *dishonor* is the last thing that will be tolerated.

It is not certain whether a full vote will be cast for the Leavenworth Constitution. There are many difficulties to be overcome before all factions will unite upon it. It is hoped these difficulties will be surmounted.

The *Minnie Belle* has arrived this morning from Wyandott, and intends to leave this afternoon for Topeka. Heretofore she has only run to this place, but the river is high enough now for boats of 300 tons burden. No boat has been above Lawrence before for two years. Emigration is all we can expect. The "wagon emigration" is large. Still, money remains scarce. RANDOLPH.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

KANSAS CITY, Thursday, May 13.

Intelligence (*vid* Boonville, Mo., May 15,) arrived here last night from Lecompton to the effect that a band of marauders committed numerous depredations in that neighborhood on the 11th, robbing several settlers, and the store of WILLIAM S. WELLS, some 15 miles from Lecompton. The gang is said to number sixty men, completely armed, and is asserted to be the same that recently perpetrated the robberies and murders at Fort Scott. No pursuit was attempted.

The English Bill in Kansas—Prospects of Lecompton.

From the Lecompton (Lawrence) Herald of Freedom.

A *bribe* of 5,500,000 acres of public domain is offered to the people of Kansas if they will accept the Lecompton Swindle. It will be rejected by 12,000 to 15,000 majority, *and Kansas will maintain her Territorial position, glad to have an opportunity to do so.*

We cannot delay the press for comments.

From the same.

TAKE EITHER HORN OF THE DILEMMA.—We give in another place the provisions of ENGLISH's bill pending in Congress relating to the admission of Kansas into the Union. Either that bill will become a law, or it will not. If it succeeds, then the Lecompton Constitution is submitted to a vote of the people, and if defeated, *as it will be almost unanimously*, then a new Constitution is to be framed by the people, *but not until a census has first been taken*, and the population found to be equal to 93,000. Any Constitution framed previous to the passage of such bill, or previous to a census being taken, will not be recognised by Congress; hence the Leavenworth Constitution, on the happening of such contingency, is merely worthless, and all labor under it is lost.

The Leavenworth Constitution was only framed to send up to Congress, with the hope of defeating the Lecompton Swindle. *That Swindle will be defeated in one of the methods suggested—either by Congress, or by the people of Kansas.* What need, then, have we of the Leavenworth Constitution? Though it were perfect in all its parts, would it not be better out of the way, than interposing itself, like Banquo's ghost, between the people and legitimate action? One Topeka Constitution affair should answer the people of Kansas, without a rehearsal. Unless we mistake their intelligence, they will so decide on the 16th inst.

Private Letters on Public Affairs—Ex-Governor HUNT to Thurlow Weed.

The Albany *Evening Journal*, to refute the accusation of having treacherously betrayed Governor HUNT, publishes the following private letter, which was written when it was proposed that the Whigs of this State should join in the *fusion* movement which had previously led to the organization of the Republican Party in Eastern and Western States:

LOCKPORT, Aug. 10, 1855.

MY DEAR WEED: It seems to be fore-ordained that the Whig Party is to be swallowed up in fusion. I regret that it is so, but this is of no avail. In every proper way, I want to do right and prevent wrong on the Slavery question, so far as we have any power over it. But you know I never could make it the sole object of my thoughts to the exclusion of more practical concerns. I should be good for nothing in a party which proposes nothing but to struggle and talk about one and only one everlasting topic.

Since the Double Convention was called, I have been continually harrassed by inquiries from various quarters whether I am for the movement or against it. I would prefer to remain in perfect seclusion and say nothing. But you know how difficult this must be. I cannot keep silent and stand mute without seeming to act a sneaking part and almost renouncing my manhood. Self-respect compels me, therefore, to say what I think. I have written a letter to WISE, of the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, approving his course and declaring my purpose to remain a Whig, even after the party has been dispersed. Of course you will consider me a "fogy."

I understand perfectly that my views of duty will separate me from all the political movements of the day. But you know that private life has neither pains nor penalties for me. Between my trees, and books and family, I can find agreeable occupation, and this satisfies my mind. I have made myself Cincinnatus schoolmaster, and this is the largest office I desire to hold.

This sectional tournament must come to an end at some time, in some way. When it is over, and other objects engage the public mind, something may remain to be done where you and I will be found side by side. If I cannot accompany you to the Wars, I will stay at home and pray for you, may come back, not only unwounded but invigorated. I did not believe that any confusion of parties could separate us, even for a day. No party on earth can change or weaken my feelings of personal friendship or gratitude towards you. My memory will oft recall the past, and dwell on the pleasing intercourse, so kind and harmonious from first to last, through all the varied scenes in which we have coöperated for the service of friends and the good of the country. In truth, my object in this letter is to assure you that your generous friendship and counsel and encouragement and support are treasured in my heart, and will remain there till it rests from its pulsations. Thank God, the past is secure.

Come what may, it is perfectly impossible (I speak for myself) that there should be any sentiment but kindness between you and me. Colouring in opinion on nearly every topic that is of any practical account, we ought always to travel the same road. I have often wished that "one idea" were less potent over your mind, or more powerful in mine. Indeed we do not differ much about the idea, but the practical duties it imposes upon us. I know the sincerity of your convictions; you must never doubt the integrity of mine, even while you doubt their correctness and force. The political world may go to chaos, but I will still remain.

Your sincere friend,

WASHINGTON HUNT.

THURLOW WEED.

THE NICARAGUA TREATY.

Explanation of the Character and Provisions of the Trisemi Treaty.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Finding that a great deal of misapprehension exists, and that many absurd and erroneous reports are passing current in the community in regard to the treaty between Nicaragua and the United States, and which is soon to be laid before the Senate for confirmation or rejection, I have taken the liberty of addressing you, in order that both the friends and the opponents of this important enterprise may have a clear understanding of the bearing and provisions both of the treaty itself and of the so-called Ship Canal Charter or grant, which is erroneously supposed to be an appendix to it.

By article 14 of the treaty, as published, the Republic of Nicaragua grants to the United States, and to their citizens and property, the

"Right of transit between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, through the territories of that Republic, on *any* route of communication, natural or artificial, whether by land or by water, which may now or hereafter exist or be constructed under the authority of Nicaragua, to be used in the same manner and upon equal terms by both Republics and their respective citizens, the Republic of Nicaragua, however, reserving the right of sovereignty over the same."

By article 15, the United States agree to extend their protection to *all* such routes, and to guarantee the neutrality of the same. They also agree to employ their influence with other nations to induce them to guarantee such neutrality and protection.

Nicaragua engages, also, to establish a free port at each extremity of the transit for merchandise and effects *in transitu*.

Troops and munitions of war can be carried by the United States across this transit.

The Postmaster-General is authorized to convey the Mails across this transit, by contract or otherwise.

By article 16, Nicaragua agrees that in case she should fail to protect persons and property upon this transit, that the United States shall have power to do so, so long as such military protection may be considered necessary.

By article 17, *any* company establishing a transit communication through Nicaragua is only entitled to the protection of the United States so long as it fulfils the purposes and adheres to the spirit and intentions of the treaty. If any transit company whatsoever imposes exorbitant tolls or otherwise misconducts itself, the protection of the United States can be withdrawn, upon due notice being given to Nicaragua.

By article 18, the rights and privileges guaranteed by this treaty cannot be infringed by the terms of *any* transit contract, any charter or grant infringing upon these rights and privileges being essentially null and void; and by the same article the protection of the United States is withheld from any transit company until they shall make the terms and conditions of this treaty, in effect, a portion of their charter, as fully as if it had been embraced in the original grant.

It is further "*provided, that nothing herein contained*—i. e. *in the treaty*—*shall be construed either to affirm or deny the validity of any of the said contracts.*

By article 19, any transit company which may be established is forbidden to pay or declare dividends exceeding fifteen per cent. per annum.

Article 20 declares that nothing in the treaty shall affect the rights of Costa Rica to a free passage in the river San Juan.

Such is the spirit and substance of the so-called Cass-Yrissari Treaty. It may be regarded as the model and exemplar of all other treaties that shall in future be negotiated with Spanish-American States. Without insulting their feebleness, it provides against their instability and incapacity. Without the insolence of a Protectorate, it places the stability and power of the United States as a salutary check upon the incoherence and venality of a State in which revolution and usurpation are coincident and perpetual. It gives to Nicaragua all that she can rightfully demand, and to the United States all that they can prudently assume.

There is no political party in the United States, nor any class or order of men, who refuse to recognise the nationality of Nicaragua. Even those who have repeatedly made private war upon her territories have done so claiming a right in that nationality either of citizenship or of sovereignty. Consequently, there are none who will deny the validity of charters granted by her within the limits of her jurisdiction, more especially when such grants are beneficial to ourselves. In making this treaty, she has assigned to ourselves a portion of that part of her sovereignty which belongs to us by nature and the law of nations, namely, the right to protect our citizens and property *in transitu* over her territory. The concession is not, however, made to us exclusively. Not only are other nations invited to share in this right, but we agree, by this compact, to invite, and even influence them to share in it; an obligation not binding in a legal sense, but simply explanatory and expressive of the general intent and purport of the treaty, as distinguished from a protectorate, or a national monopoly.

The jurisdiction of Nicaragua over all her territory is indeed sovereign and exclusive; but she has not alienated any portion of that sovereignty to the detriment or to the exclusive benefit of any nation or association of men.

She reserves to herself the right of conferring certain remunerative privileges upon *any* company or association that will provide means of transport for all persons across her territory between the two oceans. She looks to us to guarantee, in good faith, and, if necessary, by force of arms, the neutrality and community of the transit. It is our duty to respond, in equal faith, and to secure for ourselves, and for all the world, advantages which Nicaragua freely concedes, but which she, unassisted, has not the power to make permanent.

In the year 1849, exercising rights which have never been denied to her, and which her successive Governments have properly exercised, Nicaragua gave her consent to the establishment, by a company of American citizens, of a line of transit, under certain conditions. Even if those conditions were at the time objectionable, still, as it was optional with the company to accept or reject them, the State of Nicaragua itself, under the Government then established, was the only power to be consulted and to decide in regard to those conditions. The Charter of 1849 has been reaffirmed by the present Government of Nicaragua, and certain amendments made therein, such as were deemed necessary to give value and efficacy to the grant.

Article 33 of the present charter provides that the vessels, products, manufactures and citizens of all nations, shall be permitted to pass on the proposed route.

Since it has been found impracticable to construct

[illegible] Times, Monday, May 17, 1858

[illegible] WASHINGTON.

[illegible] Passenger by British Gunboat—Government Action.

[illegible] Investigation—Resignation of the Colorado Troops for Utah, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 16.

Gen. CASS has already made strong representations to Lord MALMESBURY with regard to the outrages on American vessels in the Gulf of Sagua la Grande. The most intense indignation exists here on the subject, and several members are only restrained from moving strong resolutions in the House by assurances that the Government has already taken the initial steps to demand redress.

The Military Committee appointed to investigate the management of the Soldiers' Home, have taken the evidence of a deputation of old soldiers on the subject. No great abuse on the part of the Superintendent are shown, but the members of the Committee think the system too severe and wrong.

The Doorkeeper Committee will not report the charges here against MACKEY, unless specially called upon, in order to save scandal. If the facts already before the House are not sufficient to oust him, there is no hope with it.

The New-York appointments were laid over on Saturday, on account of the absence of Senator [illegible]. O.

[illegible] WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 15.

The Minnesota Senators have drawn lots. Gen. SHIELDS drew the term expiring in March, 1859, and Mr. RICE that ending March, 1865.

Dispatches from Lieutenant-Colonel SUMNER, dated Fort Leavenworth, May 7, state that the Sixth Infantry, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel ANDREWS, and a company of Engineers, commanded by Lieutenant BURNS, left that day en route to Utah. The regiment would go via Fort Kearney, thence diverge from the Oregon route, as far as the south fork of the Platte, and thence through the Black Hills to Fort Bridger. This route was surveyed and located by Lieutenant BURNS, in 1856, and is seventy miles shorter than the old one. General SUMNER was expected to arrive at Fort Leavenworth on the 9th inst.

Major HILL, in his official letters, states that the exploration of the Colorado has so far progressed well, and that the Mormons do not appear to have been successful in exciting the Mohaves. The latter fear [illegible] of their approach. A party had been sent to examine the route from the Mormon road to the Colorado, south of the Big Cañon, which work, with the exploration of the Valley of the Virgin, would be finished in the course of two weeks. When this information has been obtained, the practicability of the route as a channel of communication from Utah to the Pacific will have been determined. This is one of the most important objects of the expedition.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed Alonzo WHITAKER as Associate Justice of Kansas, and sundry postmasters in Massachusetts, including NATHANIEL GAGE, as Postmaster of Boston.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 16.

The Secretary of the Treasury invites proposals till the 14th of June, for any portion or the whole of $4,000,000 in Treasury notes, in exchange for gold.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, May 13.

Mr. GWIN, of California, presented the memorial of the Legislature of California, calling on the Executive to take up the case of JUAN ESTEN, who was seized by an armed band of Mexicans in Arizona, and carried to Sonora, where he is still held captive. The Commissioner of Mexican claims, who gave orders to have the prisoner released, but his order being disregarded, he professed himself unable to enforce it.

Mr. GWIN spoke warmly on the subject of Mexican outrages on American citizens, and hoped, ere this Congress adjourn, the Government will send a ship-of-war to that coast to demand reparation. This prisoner is the only survivor who can testify to the [illegible] massacre of Americans by the very parties who invited them to Mexico.

The subject was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. BRIGGS (of New-York) introduced a joint resolution to authorize the President to give notice to the Government of Hanover for the abrogation of the treaty of 1846, which imposes restrictions on commerce.

Mr. CRITTENDEN (of Kentucky, presented the petition of TAL P. SHAFFNER, praying for an amendment of the Act of March 3, 1857, which grants concessions to the Atlantic Telegraph Company, to the effect that the subsidy granted by that act extended to all Atlantic lines. The petition was ordered to be printed, and referred to the Judiciary Committee, inasmuch as it may involve questions of law.

A debate ensued whether the General Appropriation bill, or the business of the District of Columbia should be taken up.

The Appropriation bill was finally taken up by a vote of 33 against 23, whereupon Mr. BROWN, of Miss., saying that all his labor was thrown away, tendered his resignation as Chairman of the District Committee.

After a few minutes spent in the attempt to adjust matters, Mr. HUNTER withdrew the Appropriation bill, harmony was restored, and the business of the District went on.

Several bills relating to the District of Columbia were then passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 15.

E. W. LATHAM, who was summoned as a witness before the Willet's Point Examination Committee, was, in pursuance of previous order, brought before the bar of the House by the Sergeant-at-Arms, when his statement detailing the circumstances of his absence from the City, and disavowing any purpose to be disrespectful to the House, was read.

Mr. BENNETT, of New-York, made some explanatory remarks, and as Mr. LATHAM had voluntarily appeared, the latter, on Mr. HASKIN's motion, was ordered to be discharged on giving his testimony before the Committee.

The Senate, of Illinois, from the Select Committee appointed on the subject was heretofore referred, presented a bill to apportion the clerks and messengers of the several departments among the States and Territories and the District of Columbia.

The House then considered the private calendar.

The bill for the relief of HANRAHAN & LIVINGSTON and others, by refunding the duties on merchandise destroyed by the great fire in New-York, in 1845, was after a lengthy debate, killed by 15 majority.

Adjourned.

[illegible] New-York Nominations—Willcutts Postmaster—Mr. Snyder's Mission to Arizona—Letter Mowray—Nevada Territory—Public Receipts and Expenditures—A Loan for 1858-9 Inevitable.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 15, 1858.

There will be next week a warm and exciting contest over the New-York nominations. None of them have yet been reported from the Committees to which they were referred. The only opposition to Mr. WILLCUTTS will be founded upon his connection with the Willet's Point affair. The extent to which he was involved in it will be determined by the investigations of Mr. HASKIN's Committee, and the evidence relating to that point will be furnished, if requested, for the use of the Senate. Mr. SNYDER was, it appears, designated by the Government as one of the appraisers of the property, and reported $200,000 as a moderate price. Prominent business men of New-York have testified that the property was and is worth $300,000. It is said to contain 130 acres, and to have 2,000 feet of deep-water front, which adds very greatly to the value of the land for building purposes. The worst aspect for the case is that Mr. SNYDER acted as appraiser for the Government, knowing that his brother was a party in interest.

It is impossible to suppress the suspicion that other parties, nearer Washington, must have contrived or connived in the plan to raise the price of the site from $125,000 to $300,000—because no officer of the Government, acting with intelligence and good faith, would take a refusal of the property at a given price, or be paid in April, knowing that funds for the purchase would not be available until July. Nor, upon the other hand, would the owner of the property have sacrificed $65,000, for the sake of a sale, to private persons, sixty days sooner than the same transaction could have been consummated with the Government, unless operated upon by false representations. Mr. SNYDER, it is said to have been only an agent of the principals in this curious affair. His commission appears to have been $50,000. In the same way certain [illegible] the business under the mysterious symbol, "A."

The importance of the mission of Mr. SAYLES, a

The Jacobson men's prayer-meeting on Broadway, near Grand-street, was largely attended on Sunday. Notice had been given that Dr. Musgrave, of Massachusetts, would preside, and large numbers came in to see "Kirwan." Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Rogers, of New-Jersey; John Tappan, of Boston, and the leader. Dr. Musgrave said that on the day of Pentecost, each one that came out from that room with the spirit of God in him went to some one and told him of the sweetness that had brought, so now it was suggested that each one should go out from our places of prayer and lead sinners to God. He related two instances of the power of prayer. A poor widow met him at the door of the lecture-room one night, and asked prayer for eight children, all of whom were unconverted. Her case was laid that night before the meeting, and in a short time four of her children were converted, and that house of mourning was changed to one of joy. He also related the case of a young man of fine parts and fine position, who flung all away by his love of the drinking bowl. Dr. M. felt called upon to visit him. He took him there, got talked with him as a father to a son, and then prayed with him. Soon he was converted; and now he has been instrumental in converting many of his associates. Dr. Musgrave urged that young men to follow that example, and not to be weary in well doing.

Among the best attended and most interesting meetings of this week have been those connected with the Five Points Mission. The one, under the charge of the ladies of the Methodist Church, which held its Anniversary on Monday night, in the Peter Cooper Institute; and that under the charge of an association of gentlemen of several of the religious denominations, which, for a long time, has been the care of the Rev. L. M. Prang, which met on Wednesday night. The good appearance of these children, their good behavior, the fact that these are only specimens of hundreds rescued from the dens of infamy and want, that hundreds of such have been sent to good homes in the country, to be trained for everlasting and happiness, the crowded auditory that attended both of these meetings, all indicate the healthy public sentiment that prevails and sympathizes with this effort to reach, bless, and save the children of want and sorrow at our own doors. The Day School connected with Mr. Prang's Mission is supported wholly by the liberality of the Church of the Ascension, of which the Rev. Dr. Russell is Rector; and as Mr. Prang is not only not an Episcopalian, but is a member of the Congregational Church, the Catholicity of the Church of the Ascension has for years kept pace with its generosity.

A meeting was held on Wednesday evening in the Reformed Dutch Church on Broome-street, to consider what action ought to be had to make permanent the daily prayer-meeting in that place. Ten churches were represented. The Rev. Mr. Sayre, of the Forty-seventh-street Reformed Dutch Church, was called to the Chair, and Mr. Lockwood, of the Mercer-street Presbyterian Church, was elected Scribe. The Rev. Dr. Page, who is soon to leave for California, made some fraternal and impressive remarks—regretting his removal from the field of his present toil to Grosse-street, as it not only took him away from his beloved people but from brethren of the sect whom he loved so well. A young man who came to represent the mechanics in the neighborhood, hoped the meeting would be made permanent, as many young men had been converted by it, and many more were serious. As an instance of their zeal he said that in one shop where there were six hands, not all of whom were pious, all have agreed to subscribe a weekly sum to keep up the meeting, if it could only go on. It was agreed unanimously to keep up the daily meeting for the next year, from 12 to 1 o'clock. A Committee of ten persons was appointed to carry out the resolve, and to devise ways and means. Mr. Sprague, one of the Elders of the Mercer-street Church, was made Chairman. The meeting closed with the hymn, "All hail the Power of Jesus' Name." The Rev. Mr. Seaver and the Pastor of the Canal-street Church, both sent letters of hearty approval of the proposed perpetuity of the meeting.

Wendell Phillips, the great come-outer and Abolitionist, has taken to the Pulpit. He has officiated for Theodore Parker, in Boston, and last Sunday he occupied the Pulpit of the "Free Church," in Worcester, Mass.

The First Presbyterian Church, in Brooklyn, have passed a series of complimentary resolutions on their late Pastor, Rev. Mr. Hogan, who has taken his dismissal, and is about to remove to Detroit. The New School Presbyterian Church holds its General Assembly in the city of Chicago on the 20th of May. The Rev. Dr. Fisher of Cincinnati, preached the opening sermon. A new sect has arisen out West that makes the "washing of the disciples' feet" a cardinal ceremony. A warm discussion has arisen, and one of the opponents of the rite, as a *religious* one, says—that while he has no faith in the ceremony as a religious one, yet he is of the opinion, that "if any of the disciples' feet need washing, they ought certainly to be washed."

The Rev. Asa Prescott, of Illinois, recently pronounced his views on Baptism, he being a Congregational Clergyman, and became a Baptist. He was not only baptized by his new associates, but what was quite unusual, he was also re-ordained.

Rev. Mr. Schauffler, of the American Board—one of the oldest Missionaries in the East—has been on a visit to this country for the first, and, as he says, for the last time. He sails for his field at Constantinople on the 15th inst. He had a farewell meeting at Boston, in which Rev. Dr. Anderson and others took part. He made a capital and telling speech before the American Bible Society on Tuesday. Among other things he said that American Christians were the hope of the world, and illustrated it by an anecdote. He said, on the eve of the great battle, when Nelson ran up the signal, "England expects every Englishman to do his duty," the tars received it amid great excitement. But an old Scotchman on board one of the ships said, "He don't say anything about Scotchmen. It is only English sailors that are expected to do their duty." An old salt went up to the Scotchman, and giving him a nudge in the side said, "Never you mind, Jack, about that; England expects that every Scotchman will do his duty without being asked it." A farewell meeting to take leave of the veteran Missionary, was held in Dr. Adams' Church, on Madison-square, on Sunday evening.

The Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South is now in session at Nashville, Tenn. It is composed of 161 delegates. Bishop Soule presides; the Rev. Dr. Summers is Secretary. It is expected that a modification of the economy of Southern Methodism will be introduced. At the dedication of the new Church on the Fourth-avenue, by the Methodist Society, the hymn of N. P. Willis was sung, beginning—

"The perfect world by Adam trod."

This hymn was composed many years ago on the occasion of the dedication of Dr. Emerson's old church in Hanover-street, Boston, when the Doctor first went to that city and began to make himself so famous. Between three and four hundred converts have come forth as the fruits of the revival in the Union-square Methodist Church in Baltimore. The Rev. Thomas Sewall is pastor. He is nephew of Hon. Reverdy Chaney. The Rev. W. H. Milburn has become the pastor of the Pacific St. M. E. Church. He had a public reception on the part of his people last week. He is well known as the eloquent blind man. The Rev. E. L. Janes had a surprise-visit last week. He was decoyed from home, and when he came back he found his house full, and the intruders, among other things, left $200 in gold behind them.

Rev. J. L. Hatch, of Brooklyn, who distinguished himself, some time since, in advocating dancing, the running the cars on the Sabbath, and other matters that most clergymen seem called upon to oppose, has organized an Association to combat the various forms of oppression that he imagines to abound. It is called a Society for the Promotion of Civil and Religious Liberty. The new movement for the better observance of the Sabbath—the Temperance movement—and the vexed questions of morality reforms, are regarded as levers of oppression, and to be put down. The Legislature of Massachusetts have repealed the law that forbade the theatre and other places of amusement to be opened on Saturday night. This was an old Statute. But what was singular, while the law made it a crime to keep open a place of amusement on Saturday night, it was perfectly lawful to do so on Sunday night.

The Presbyterian Church on Clinton-street, Philadelphia, Rev. Mr. Darling, was entered last Sabbath, in the afternoon, and an elegant and costly Bible, valued at $60, the gift of the ladies, was stolen. It was found this week, at a pawnbroker's, where it had been left for the paltry sum of $2 50. The thief was a fine looking man, not far from 40 years of age.

The Anniversary of the American Temperance Union, on Thursday night, took a novel turn. It was converted into a prayer meeting to pray for the conversion of the "rum-sellers."

The death of the Rev. Anson Tucker removes the last but one of a remarkable family of five brothers, all celebrated as Baptist preachers.

A vigorous attempt was made on Wednesday to remove Reverdy Adams, of Boston, from the Executive Committee of the American Tract Society. When elected, many years ago, he was one of the Boston Committee; but to give good offence by his work on the [illegible] he was [illegible] to reject the National Society, and to put on their Committee for [illegible] one who was a member of the Boston Church. This would cut Dr. Adams off. Dr. Bacon read the action of the Boston Society and nominated President Hopkins, but the request was denied; Dr. Adams was reelected, and received within 25 votes what his associates received. As Dr. Adams' crime, in the eye of New-England, was his expressed opinion on the vexed question, the National Society could not be expected to be the instrument of his punishment.

The Oliver-street Baptist Church, in this City, have called to the Pastorate of that Church the Rev. Mr. Wasson, of Peoria, Ill. It is not yet known whether or not he will accept. It is confidently expected he will. The anniversary of the Universalist Sabbath Schools was held in the Rev. Mr. Chapin's Church on Wednesday. This large house was crowded. The Rev. Mr. Sawyer presided. The Schools numbered about 1,100 persons.

The anniversaries closed on Friday with meeting of the American Board. The day was rainy, but this meeting will be regarded as one of the best of the week. The speech of the Rev. Mr. Scudder, of India, was one of surpassing power. He captivated the audience by his eloquence, and melted them to tears by his appeals.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Spring Festivities—Musical Party at Lord Napier's—Out-of-Door Concert in the President's Grounds—Sentence of Gen. Twiggs—With Arabella's Opinions.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Washington, Wednesday, May 12, 1858.

Pleasant weather at last, after a rainy season of great length, which has created an unusual demand for umbrellas, while the parasol trade has been correspondingly dull. There have been some very pleasant entertainments, however,—among them, one on Monday evening, by Mrs. Lenox, of your City, whose small yet exquisitely-furnished drawing-rooms were packed like so many drums of figs.

On Tuesday evening, Lord and Lady Napier gave a *soirée musicale* at the British Embassy, to which a select party, about two hundred and fifty in number, were invited. The performers were amateurs, directed by a music-teacher once well known as a magician, and they got very cleverly through the programme. The gems of the evening were "The Heart Bowed Down," as sung by Mr. Russell, of the British Legation; and the performances on the violin by Mr. Kirchoffer, the banker. The chouses, in Arabella's opinion, were decidedly defective.

The Diplomatic corps was present, of course, in full strength, and many were the regrets expressed that the recent bereavement of the Ouseleys kept them at home. Miss Lane, with Mesdames Stoeckl, Catacazy, Yrujo and Douglas, were the "observed of all observers," and Lady Napier exerted herself as usual to promote the enjoyment of all present. Let me not forget Miss [illegible], who is now recruiting here for a while, and who is received in the best society, as a young lady of her professional and social excellences should be. After the concert, the doors of the new dining-room were thrown open, and the guests partook of a sumptuous repast.

This afternoon there was "music at the President's grounds," an announcement which is heard here with as much joy as the opening of the operatic season gives to a music lover. It was a lovely afternoon, and the grounds of the Executive mansion never appeared to greater advantage, the trees being in full leaf or blossom, and the newly mown grass of a deliciously fresh green. In the borders were a profusion of tulips, with jessamine and lilacs in abundance.

The Marine Band, some thirty-five in number, were stationed in a temporary orchestra erected in the centre of the lawn which slopes down towards the Potomac, and they performed a programme of operatic and popular music with decided ability. Grouped around them, or promenading on the broad gravel walks, were the *élite* of our Government officers, Congress, and fashionable society, with a few naval uniforms—the army men are all off for Utah.

Miss Lane, with Miss Buchanan, (a cousin now staying with her,) received her acquaintances *sans ceremonie* on the portico, but Mr. Buchanan walked about among the crowd, shaking each outstretched hand, having a pleasant word for those with whom he was acquainted, and paying especial attention to the children. It was, indeed, a most Democratic and pleasant scene, the effect of which was heightened by a dozen Indians in their bright red blankets, "painted and plumed for battle array."

The many friends of General Taylor present, were not at all grieved to learn the sentence passed on General Twiggs. The pertinacity with which he has let his hostility to "Old Zack" extend to that old hero's friend, and (in the commencement of the present difficulty) to his grandson, is severely criticized. Arabella says that all the ladies side with young Wood, and they rejoice that the General has been made to eat "humble pie." *Au revoir*,

ENOCH EASEL.

Brooklyn Water Works.

AN OPEN CANAL OR A COVERED CONDUIT?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Most of your readers are no doubt aware that the good people of Brooklyn (now, be it remembered, a city of 230,000 inhabitants) are soon to possess, at municipal cost, that great desideratum, a copious supply of pure water. The works are expected to be finished by the ensuing Fall. It may not be realized as it ought to be, that, according to present appearances, almost certainties, these works, taken as a whole, will rank among the grandest productions of engineering, civilization and sanitary policy, either at present upon the earth, or of any time known. At present, the whole line of the Aqueduct, &c., from Fulton Ferry to Hempstead Pond, will not exceed 22 miles; but there are features that give it a peculiar and majestic character, irrespective of extent. One of these features is the immense Enginery at the Well-pump at East New-York, by which, when completed, with four engines, (as provided for in future,) 40,000,000 of gallons of water will every 16 hours be forced up nearly 200 feet into the great direct Reservoir, thence to pour, by myriad veins, through consolidated Brooklyn.

The theory of the Water Works is as follows: Seven large ponds, fed by living springs, situated in separate parts of Queens County, on Long Island, and altogether covering over a hundred acres, are purchased by the City, and duly "mucked," cleared out, and put in apple-pie order. Then by a branch canal from each pond, the contents are led into a general canal, 1½ miles in extent, a wide and open ditch, and the water from this is received by an aqueduct of masonry, which conveys it 5 miles further, to East New-York. Then by steam-power and hydraulic science it is forced through a range of three-foot pipes over half a mile, towards its receptacle in the great Reservoir, forced up 172 feet above where it leaves the engine-house!

The Ridgewood Reservoir, distant a short six miles from the Brooklyn City Hall, is a basin holding 100,000,000 gallons, and covering a water-surface of 28 acres; (the Croton Reservoir on Fortieth-street and Fifth-avenue covers 4 acres.)

The most pressing matter in connection with the works, just now, is the change mooted in Brooklyn, and recommended some time since, by the Water Commissioners in a report (Aug. 28, 1857,) to the Common Council, to put a covered conduit of masonry, instead of the 7½ miles of open canal. This will involve a heavy extra expense above the original estimates; but upon a careful review of the whole case, it seems impossible to find any other mode to complete these works to the public satisfaction, than a resolute acceptance of the proposed change. The Water Commissioners, in their report, presented unanswerable reasons of the insufficiency of the canal, and the necessity of the conduit. The Chief Engineer, Mr. Kirkwood, (the canal was decided upon before he took charge, and he, therefore, is not responsible,) gives his opinion strongly against it; and these are backed by the late State Engineer, John T. Clark, by Mr. Mauvis, late State Engineer in Pennsylvania, and by the unanimous judgment of all the subordinate engineers on the line, without, we are told, one single exception.

Without mentioning the scientific objections to the open canal, (those endangering the security and permanency of the work—and they are numerous,) there are enough others—one of them, the collection of impure and offensive matter. With such an exposed surface, so wide-mouthed a ditch, continuing so long a distance, the water will be subjected to quantities of filth, partly intentional, partly unintentional. The country people along the line are, from one cause and another, bitterly opposed to the canal, part of the Water Works project, and as it passes through such a frequented part of the island, the thought of what would be cast into it, (dead animals, for instance,) arouses anything but pleasant feelings. Trouble would arise also from quantities of drift sand, leaves, &c.; and, in Winter, (the grade being two-tenths of a foot only to the mile,) the water would freeze, or half-freeze, and the flow would be, at times, altogether impeded.

Indeed, the open canal part of the works seems [illegible] to [illegible] which, if executed, will spoil the beauty and consistency of the whole work, and effect be was [illegible] place. The [illegible] project would want

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW BOOKS!

NOTICE TO NEWS AGENTS.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY.

1858.—DIRIGIMUS.—1858.

NEW-YORK STATE REGISTER for 1858 will appear about the 1st of January, and will contain a full and correct list of the Officers of the State Government, Canal Officers, Judges, Clerks, Sheriffs, Surrogates, Attorneys, Coroners, Notaries Public, Commissioners of Deeds, Canal Appraisers, Inspectors of Elections, Pilots, Health Officers, Boards of Supervisors, Members of Assembly, Senators, Members of Congress, Delegates to Conventions, Census of the State, Census of the Cities, Population of Counties, Towns, Villages, Election Returns, Votes for Governor, Canal Statistics, Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Insurance Companies, Railroads, Steamboats, Colleges, Academies, Common Schools, Religious Denominations, Public Institutions, Courts of Law, Terms of Courts, Fairs, Markets, Statistics of Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce, Navigation, Mines, Minerals, Fisheries, Forests, Quarries, Fruits, Mineral Springs, Watering Places, Summer Resorts, Hotels, Boarding Houses, Distances by Railroad, Steamboat and Stage Routes, Rates of Fare, Time Tables, Meteorological Tables, Astronomical Calculations, Eclipses, Tides, Light-House Lists, Revenue Cutters, Custom-House Officers, Post-Offices, Postmasters, Mail Routes, Mail Arrangements, Postage Rates, Postal Regulations, Foreign Consuls, Foreign Ministers, Diplomatic Agents, Foreign Governments, Steamship Lines, Sailing Packets, Foreign Ports, Foreign Commerce, Foreign Exchanges, Foreign Coins, Foreign Weights and Measures, Foreign Tariffs, Foreign Light-Houses, Foreign Railroads, Foreign Statistics, Foreign Miscellany, Public Documents, Miscellaneous Matter, Index, &c., &c., &c.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 17, 1858.

Amusements this Evening.

WILLIAMS'S BURLESQUE THEATRE—Broadway and Bowery—Adventures in Paris—The Forest Rose.

BURTON'S GARDEN—The Confederates—Three Days Passes.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Lady of Lyons—The Rose Bud.

BARNUM'S THEATRE—A Curious Country—Three Cousins—Wonderful Exhibition.

BOWERY THEATRE—Gaieties—Rosina Meadows.

PEALE'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—Tricks to Expose—Guns of Navas—Emerald King.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Battle of Buena Vista. Evening—Thirteen Tried—The Maid of Milan.

BROADWAY—Mr. Peel's Original Campbell Minstrels—Egyptian Mysteries—Arab Brothers—The Quaker Cousin.

WOOD'S BUILDING—Wood's Minstrels—Ethiopian Entertainment—Happy Uncle Ned—Status Lover.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

[illegible]

Ocean Steamers.

The Arctic leaves New-York for Southampton.....May 19
The Star of the West leaves N. Y. for Aspinwall....May 20

☞ The European mails for the steamer Arctic close this morning at 1½ o'clock.

The New-York Times Office.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is published in the new TIMES BUILDING, on Park-row, Spruce-street and Nassau-street, where Subscriptions and Advertisements will be received. As we have at present only one of Hoe's Ten-Cylinder Lightning Printing Presses in operation, we are obliged to put the first side of the paper to press by 10 o'clock P. M. Advertisers will confer a favor upon the Publishers, therefore, by leaving their notices at as early an hour during the evening as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

If we are to credit a dispatch from Fort Leavenworth, dated the 13th, which will be found elsewhere in this morning's TIMES, the Mormon War is quiet before it has well begun. It informs us that an express had just arrived from Camp Scott, which point it left on the 10th of April, bringing the news that the Mormons were leaving Salt Lake City for the White River Mountains, and that Governor CUMMING had gone to the City by invitation. Should this intelligence prove true, it comes just in season to prevent the necessity of calling out two of the new regiments authorized by Congress, and will relieve the Administration of a heavy responsibility. A doubt, however, is thrown upon its authenticity by a dispatch from the Washington correspondent of the Associated Press.

Congress did not hurry itself on Saturday. Neither House allowed itself to be disturbed by the reflection that the session closes three weeks from to-day. In the Senate, Mr. GWIN, of California, presented a memorial from the Legislature of his State, asking the interposition of our Government in behalf of a citizen of that State—JUAN BANDT—who was seized by armed Mexicans, and is still held as a captive in Sonora. The memorial was referred. Mr. SEWARD introduced a resolution looking to the abrogation of the treaty of 1846 with Hanover. Mr. CRITTENDEN presented the petition of one SHAFFNER relative to the Atlantic Telegraph. The session closed with the passage of several bills relating to the District of Columbia. In the House Mr. LATHAM, a delinquent Willet's Point witness, was brought to the bar by the Sergeant-at-Arms, when he disclaimed all disrespect for the body, whereupon it was greatly mollified, Mr. LATHAM'S opinion being of the utmost consequence, and it being pleasant to find that the House stood well in his regard. We have noticed that witnesses, when under arrest, are apt to be filled with sentiments of the highest respect. Mr. SMITH, of Illinois, made a report on apportioning clerks and messengers of the Departments among the several States and the District of Columbia, so that the loaves and fishes may be divided around as far as they will go. The bill for the relief of BARCLAY & LIVINGSTON was then killed, and the House adjourned.

Several new instances of the boarding of American vessels by British cruisers are reported. Capt. FOULKES, of the ship *Tropic Bird*, states that on the 2d inst., while on his passage home from Port au Prince, he was brought to and boarded by the British gun-boat *Jasper*. The *Jasper* fired a gun, when Capt. FOULKES ran up his colors and kept on his course; two other guns were fired, a shot passing over the stern of the *Tropic Bird*. On heaving-to, an officer from the *Jasper* came on board, and explained that that vessel was on the look-out for slavers, and suspected this one. Capt. FOULKES was compelled to show his papers, and the officer then left: threatening, however, to fire into the ship if it filled away before he left, which threat was disregarded, and nothing more happened. As to the case of the bark *W. H. Chandler*, Capt. GAGE explains that he was boarded by an officer from the *Styx*, but that the conduct of that personage was not so ungentlemanly as has been reported. Captain RAWLEY, of the brig *Martha Gilchrist*, reports having been boarded, while lying in the harbor of Seguin in Grande, by a boat from a British vessel, but adds that he experienced no disrespectful treatment other than the fact of the visit of an armed force.

We receive later news from Northern Mexico. Two of the Nicaragua fillibustering leaders, Gen. HERNINGSEN and Col. LOCKRIDGE, have turned up in Mexico. The former arrived at Monterey on the 17th ult., but LOCKRIDGE had previously opened a correspondence with Gen. VIDAURRI, offering his services to that officer. Afterwards, however, he is reported to have indulged in defamation of the character of HERNINGSEN, and the overtures of the Colonel were rejected. VIDAURRI'S army was reported in fine condition, awaiting the approach of a force of 3,000 Government troops.

The Coroner's Jury in the case of the Central Railroad disaster, returned a verdict on Saturday, to the effect that the lives of eight persons were lost by the breaking of the bridge over Sasquoit Creek; that the deaths were "caused by the insecurity of the bridge, the same being decayed and rotten;" and that the Central Railroad Company were guilty of "culpable neglect in not causing this bridge to be properly examined." Additional testimony, taken on Friday, goes to prove the correctness of the verdict. The Assistant Superintendent and the Track Master of the road were among the last witnesses examined, and both admitted the insecurity of the bridge. They declared, however, that they were unaware of the faulty structure before the accident, although it was plain afterwards.

Another railroad catastrophe, similar to that which recently occurred on the New-York Central, though less destructive to human life, occurred on Friday night, on the Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad, about twenty-two miles east of Lafayette, Indiana. The Cincinnati Night Express was crossing a bridge at that point, the abutments of which had been undermined by a freshet, when the whole structure gave way just as the engine had crossed, and the train was precipitated into the water. Three persons only—the conductor, the engineer, and the fireman—were killed, and the passengers most wonderfully all escaped without injury.

Ten lives were lost on Wednesday night last by the sinking of the steamer *City of Huntsville* on the Cumberland River, in Tennessee.

A member of the Lower House of the Canadian Parliament, Mr. JOHN O'FARRELL, has been expelled from his seat for having violently dispossessed the Returning Officer of a parish in his County, of the poll-book, on the day of election, and afterwards mutilating and defacing the records so as to secure his own return to Parliament.

The Submarine Expedition which left Boston for the purpose of raising the sunken ships in the harbor of Sebastopol has returned, unsuccessful. It was found that the ships lying at the bottom of the harbor were so badly worm-eaten and decayed that the attempt to raise them must prove a failure. The expedition was, therefore, abandoned, and the vessels engaged in it were sold to defray expenses.

The mail robber WHITEMARSH has been conveyed to the Connecticut State Prison, to begin his term of 25 years' imprisonment. He is not cast down, but prefers to look upon the bright side of his case, and appears cheerful. He is facetious in his tastes, and requested the keeper to forget his mail, but this luxury was denied him.

The Telegraph brings no accounts of violent storms of wind and hail at the West and South. At Lexington, Mo., on Thursday night, a violent tornado blew a train of cars off the track of the Alton and St. Louis Railroad, severely injuring several persons. The towns of Lexington and Peoria suffered severely, half the houses being prostrated, and several lives lost. On Friday another storm of like character passed over the region between Bloomington and Springfield, Ill. In one of the houses crushed, a family of five persons were killed. A terrible hail-storm occurred in Chesterfield County, Va., on Saturday evening, which did an immense amount of damage to navigation.

The Utah mail service is performed regularly so far. The second train left St. Joseph on Saturday week, according to contract, with but one passenger.

The new church (R. C.) of the Immaculate Conception, in Fourteenth-street, was consecrated yesterday, with great pomp, by Archbishop HUGHES, who also preached the sermon. At the close of the services it was announced that to all present would be granted a plenary indulgence now, and an indulgence of forty days on each anniversary of the event.

The West Washington Market men held another meeting on Saturday, when the fact that a motion had been made requiring the Mayor to show cause, before Judge DAVIES, to-day, why an injunction should not be issued against him, was stated, and the market men were informed that if notices were served upon them they should be handed to the Committee.

The American Woman's Educational Convention met at the residence of Mrs. Professor WEBSTER, No. 14 Lexington-avenue, Saturday. The annual report was read and officers elected.

The week closed, on Saturday, with a very dull market, for Cotton. Flour was less active, though the buyers had any existing advantage. Wheat was less abundant and held with increased firmness. Hence, it was not so freely dealt in. A moderate business was transacted in Corn at somewhat lower rates. Provisions were generally in limited request, and prices tended downward. The Grocery trade presented no really new feature. The auction sale of Teas was a spirited and successful one. Freights were quiet, with 775 vessels of all classes in port.

The Question of Search.

Our friend of the *Albion* is quite inclined to *pooh-pooh* the "outrages" of British men-of-war, in arresting, overhauling and examining the papers of American vessels upon the American coast. He questions the accuracy, in sundry points, of the account furnished to the Times, reported by Captain STONE, of the *Mobile Register*, and does not think it credible that muskets balls could have been fired through the *Mobile's* rigging, or that the "whizzing" of these bullets could have been heard by anybody,—or that a little girl should have wanted to have come upon deck, and been prevented by her mother. These things stagger the *Albion's* credulity. Fortunately, they are matters of very little consequence. The main fact, which seems to be placed beyond dispute or reasonable doubt, is, that British men-of-war are on our coast, under instructions to arrest and examine American vessels, for the purpose of testing the question of their pretended nationality. Four or five cases have occurred in which this has been done. One vessel upon arriving at Mobile, another at Boston and two at this port, have reported proceedings of this kind;—and in one or two of the cases, the British officer has said, expressly, that they were executing the specific orders of the British Admiralty. This fact merits the *Albion's* notice much better than the details to which it seeks to direct the attention of its readers.

In the absence of information, it is fair to presume that these examinations are made for the purpose of detecting slavers. The British Government has steadily and strenuously maintained that, so long as the display of the American flag was permitted to secure absolute immunity from all further inquiry into the character of the vessel which might carry it, all efforts to put a stop to this inhuman traffic would be fruitless and hopeless. Slavers are not expected to be strictly conscientious craft. Implicit reliance cannot be placed in their integrity. They would have no scruples against running up false signals to screen themselves from capture. And the inevitable result of conceding the position that the flag is always and under all circumstances, to protect the ship and the cargo from examination, would be, that every slaver on the seas would hoist the stars and stripes the moment she was in danger, and thus convert the American flag into the absolute protector of the slave-trade. Beyond all question, there is great force in this reasoning, and our Government has never been able to answer or refute it. What is equally true and still more to be regretted, it has never suggested any adequate substitute for the mode which Great Britain has proposed for determining the right of vessels to carry the American flag. On the contrary, our Government, as recently as on the 10th of last month, has expressly *declined* "to enter into any new stipulations on the subject of the African slave trade," for the purpose of preventing it. Such a reply as this to the suggestions of Great Britain is calculated to destroy all confidence in the sincerity of our pretended hostility to this traffic. And we have no hesitation in declaring our own conviction that, if our Government were sincere in this matter, it could easily devise some regular and systematic method of co-operating with other Christian powers in the accomplishment of this object. As matters stand now, we virtually refuse to do anything effectual ourselves, or permit other nations to take any practical measures for the detection and arrest of slavers. The position of our Government is not creditable to the national character, nor conducive to the public interests.

In the last correspondence between the two countries on this subject, however, the ground taken by our Government concerning the right of search, was very distinctly defined, and it renders inevitable a conflict of pretensions if the recent action of the British vessels is to be continued and sustained. In his letter of April 10, 1858, to Lord NAPIER, General CASS said:

"To permit a foreign officer to board the vessel of another power, to assume command in her, to call for and examine her papers, to pass judgment upon her character, to decide the broad inquiry whether she is navigated according to law, and to send her in at pleasure for trial, *cannot be submitted to by any independent nation without injury and dishonor.* The United States deny the right of the cruisers of any other power whatever, for any purpose whatever, to enter their vessels by force in time of peace."

Whatever may be said of the tenableness or reasonableness of this position, it is very broadly and distinctly laid down. We are not prepared to contend for its entire justice and validity. We think that with proper dispositions on both sides, an arrangement might be made for an international Police of the Seas which would protect our flag from dishonor, and our commerce from any injurious or offensive molestation. If our Government really and heartily desired the entire suppression of the Slave-trade, and was prepared to assume its proper share of the labor and responsibility of this object, such a plan could very easily be agreed upon and carried into execution without wounding the pride or injuring the prestige of any independent power. But until the two countries enter into such an arrangement it cannot be carried into effect. So long as we deny the right, and declare that we will not permit its exercise, Great Britain must not attempt it unless she is ready to enforce her claim by war. Upon this point there is no room for doubt, and quite as little for hesitation. Under such circumstances the exercise of the right claimed on the one side and denied on the other, becomes as insulting as it is injurious. No independent nation could submit to it for a moment without injury and dishonor.

We have no doubt that American vessels of war will be immediately ordered to the Gulf, with instructions to prevent such visitations at all hazards; and that the proceedings already had will be made the subject of reclamation upon the British Government.

Law for Railroads.

It is commonly supposed that the public has a tolerably effectual guarantee against the culpable carelessness of railroad companies, in the power of suing them for damages for injuries sustained—and so a simple and clear statement of the law on the subject would certainly warrant any one in believing. But how very far from the truth any such supposition is, those only know who have had the misfortune to be plaintiffs in a cause in which a railroad company is defendant. To the corporation, a lawsuit, or a dozen lawsuits, is a small matter. It has standing counsel, who is probably paid by the year, or whose fees, inasmuch as they come out of the pockets of the stockholders, are no great burden upon anybody in particular. It has almost all the evidence in every case of accident in its own hands, or under its influence; for the manner in which any accident occurs, or the causes which lead to it, are known to nobody so well as to its own *protegés* or *employés* along the road. In short, a lawsuit is not half so serious a matter to it as the running of an extra train once a day. The trouble and expense are all provided for and undergone by people whose business it is to attend to that sort of thing; and, as to anxiety—which to private individuals is the great sting of litigation—who ever heard of a corporation feeling anxious?

Its powers of resistance, supposing the law was all it ought to be, are prodigious: but they are increased tenfold by the delay and chicane which seem inseparable from our procedure. The unfortunate man to whom a jury awards a few hundred dollars, by way of compensation for a broken leg, or ruined health, fondly imagines when he hears the verdict, that his troubles are over. He is never more mistaken. If the Company are not satisfied with it, if it is more than they think he is entitled to, or if they think him entitled to nothing at all, there is a simple plan for evading payment, which their legal adviser can always resort to. No trial ever occurs in our Courts in which the counsel does not raise points enough, and make exceptions enough to furnish him with an excuse for asking for a new trial. If the General Term refuses it, which the exceedingly slovenly, slipshod way in which jury cases are tried rarely allows it to do upon calm consideration, there remains a resort to the Court of Appeals. Upon the calendar of this Court there are somewhere about four hundred causes, and one that is put at the foot of the list has a chance, if all goes well, of being heard in two years afterwards, and if all does not go well—which is very likely—in six or seven years. True, during the last session of the Legislature, power was given to the Court to award ten per cent damages upon the amount recovered, in case, in its opinion, the appeal was unreasonably made, or for purposes of delay only; but what does a railroad care about ten per cent. damages on the value of broken ribs, or a crushed skull. It is a very trifling addition to the original paltry sum.

Now, how many of the surviving victims of such an atrocity as that which occurred on the Central Railroad the other day, or how many of the relatives of the deceased, can go through this legal ordeal, this long agony of hope deferred, or resources wasted, without suffering almost as much in body, pocket and mind, as if the Company were again allowed to crush them under a rotten bridge? The mass of travelers by train are not rich, and are very busy, or are changing their residences, and, besides, at a distance from the scene of the accident, and are unused to litigation. A lawsuit is for them but another species of torture, often worse than the first, and its results mostly as unsatisfactory. To tell a man some hundreds of miles from home, who has been flung at the rate of forty miles an hour against the pier of a bridge, or crushed up like an opera-hat, his cheek stove in, or a hole drilled in his skull, that he has his remedy by commencing an action against the Company, in which he may get judgment in two years, is so ludicrous as to border closely on the sublime.

We admit that, perhaps, in a majority of cases, the Company settles matters of this sort by peaceable compromise; that is, it finds out the lowest sum the battered, bruised, pounded, crushed mass of humanity, which it has fished up from the bottom of a creek, will take to have done with the matter, and then pays it. But this is no punishment, and, therefore, no preventive. This fine falls, ultimately on the stockholders, who have had no more to do with the accident than the man in the moon, and the real culprits, the Company's servants, go unscathed. We want some such change in the law as will afford a ready means of converting the collective responsibility of directors and employes into an individual one, and of making every man connected with the road feel assured that when an accident occurs through defects in machinery or materials, he shall suffer for it in person. It would be grossly unfair to make all suffer for the carelessness of one, but certainly for such patent facts as the state of the road and the rolling stock, each individual who either was acquainted with it, or ought to have been acquainted with it, should be held responsible, and made to atone for accidents brought on by defects culpably neglected.

AMERICAN BOOKS IN CHINA.—An American Missionary in China, writing from Macao to a friend in Brooklyn, says:

"Soon after my arrival in China I saw a copy of the *American Antartic Exploring Expedition*, which was presented by the United States Government to the Emperor of China, or at least sent to him. It was found by a merchant in a bookstall in Canton. A Chinaman offered to sell one of our Missionaries a copy of *Audubon's Birds of America*, which proved to be the identical volume that Mr. CUSHING had presented to the Emperor when he made the treaty of Wanghia. The Canton officials probably sold these books and put the money into their own pockets, or sent word to the Emperor that the Americans had brought a small amount of tribute which would be credited to the Imperial Treasury."

This is sufficient to show the utter folly of sending presents to the Emperor of China, unless they can be destroyed in person to him. The Chinese are in most things the very reverse of ourselves; but, in the not unimportant matter of official corruption, there does not appear to be any very marked difference between an office-holder in Canton and an office-holder in New-York.

Confidence in Corporations.

For a people who pride themselves upon a remarkably full development of their eye-teeth, our confidence in corporations is wonderful. If an individual asks us to trust him, we are sharp enough as a general rule, and can smell even a small rat at any reasonable distance. But when it comes to dealing with corporations the case is entirely changed. Then we instantly become tractable beyond expression. It makes no difference whether the soulless body which solicits us be a bank, an insurance company or a railroad; we place ourselves at its service without hesitation or reserve. Our lives and even our pockets are put at once in its power. We receive as money the paper of banks of whose soundness we know nothing, and which investigation would prove to have no soundness whatever. We insure our dwellings, our stores, and our lives in the same trusting spirit. With equal blindness we invest our money in stocks. In fact, we seem to believe that although men singly may be dishonest, they will necessarily be upright and unselfish when associated together under a charter.

But perhaps the most remarkable exemplification of our confiding disposition is the careless trust we repose in the safety of railroads. It is enough for us to see a train of cars with the steam up. We never inquire what is the condition of the road, or the character of the men who manage it. Our baggage is checked, our tickets purchased, and with our wives and children we rush in to secure seats. On we go over broken rails, rotten bridges, falling embankments and a variety of death-traps, of which, happily for our peace of mind, we remain in profound ignorance. Perchance we escape without loss of life or limb; and if so, are encouraged to repeat the experiment. The railroad company, which knows so much better than we the greatness of our luck, also takes courage. It resolves to shun awhile longer the expense of repairing its structures. The next dividend must not be diminished; and after all there is no certainty that anybody will be killed for a long time to come.

Whoever wishes to gain a correct impression of railroad hazards, should converse with Conductors and Engineers. But it is nearly useless to warn the traveling community. They will continue, as heretofore, to put implicit reliance in public conveyances, precisely in the spirit of sagacious wisdom which actuated the Hibernian, who refused his turn at pumping on the ground that being only a passenger the responsibility of saving the ship was no concern of his.

DIRECT TRADE BETWEEN OUR LAKE PORTS AND EUROPE.—It was stated a few days since that the brig *Black Hawk*, Capt. TAYLOR, was to sail from Detroit for Liverpool direct, on Saturday evening, with staves and lumber. Other vessels in the same trade, it is said, are to follow.

That a vessel should clear for a European port from one of our Western towns, is an interesting, but not an unprecedented, occurrence. Within the last three or four years several brigs and schooners have thus sailed from Chicago, fully demonstrating the practicability of direct trade with the Old World The important question in the case is, however, as to the profitableness of such shipments. We have seen it stated recently, in Western journals, that the experiment was, in this essential respect, unsatisfactory, and that so far as Chicago was concerned, it had, therefore, been abandoned.

Vessels from the upper lakes, in order to reach the ocean, must pass through the Welland Canal and the canals between Prescott and Montreal. The depth of water in the canals last mentioned and in the Lake St. Peter is only *nine* feet. Consequently, no vessel whose draught exceeds that figure can engage in the "direct trade." This fact alone would seem to determine the whole question adversely to the enterprise.

When the enlarged Erie Canal shall be completed, its depth of water will be seven feet—only two feet less than the draught of the vessels loading at Detroit for Liverpool. The superior security of canal and Hudson River navigation will enable canal-boats to carry loads as great as those of vessels passing through the St. Lawrence. Consequently, the "direct trade from Chicago to Liverpool" will be profitably exchanged for direct shipments to New-York. Vessels of 400 tons will load at Milwaukee, Chicago and Detroit, and reach this City without breaking bulk. The idea of using lake and canal craft for ocean navigation may do well enough to talk about, or for an occasional experiment, but can never be found advantageous in practice.

BONNER IN TROUBLE!—BONNER, *the* advertiser, is in trouble. He has aroused the wrath of New-Jersey. He advertised last Thursday that his *Ledger* would be for sale at daylight "in the United States, *New-Jersey* and the Sandwich Islands"—whereupon the Trenton *True American* calls attention to the "slur cast upon the State of New-Jersey in connecting it with the Sandwich Islands *apart* from the United States,"—and it thus appeals to the patriotism of Jerseymen:

"If our people are true to themselves, if they really partake of the spirit of citizens of the United States, and desire to be considered members of the Confederation, the New-York *Ledger* should be excluded from their domiciles, and the agent who offers it for sale within the State should lose the support of every true Jerseyman. It may do for the Sandwich Islands and that sink of iniquity, the City of New-York, but we believe the moral and virtuous people of New-Jersey would do well not to permit it to come within the limits of their family circles. There is a vast number of foreign periodicals far more worthy of support than the New-York *Ledger*.

BONNER, we understand, will establish a cannon foundry immediately. He intends to be prepared for all contingencies.

THE TRACT SOCIETY.—The *Independent*, the only one of the religious papers of last week which reported the final action of the Tract Society, considers the action taken by that body as retrograde, and appeals to the Churches not to receive its secretaries and agents, and to pastors not to admit them to their pulpits. It advises the "true friends of the Society" to give no money while this action stands, but to discharge their duty of protest and discussion at every opportunity. At the Congregational collation, on Thursday night, the two points most prominently presented by the speakers, and most applauded by the audience, were the wonderful unity which prevails among Christians of all sects and from all sections, and the anti-Christian conduct of the majority of the Tract Society, in which all denominations are represented.

BROOKLYN WATER WORKS.—There is a difference of opinion in Brooklyn upon the question of making the new Aqueduct a covered conduit all the way, or leaving about eight miles of it an open canal. A correspondent, in another column, gives some strong reasons in favor of the former course. The other question arose in regard to the Croton Aqueduct. The original plan proposed an open canal, but this was soon abandoned. Our Brooklyn friends will do well to make their Aqueduct as nearly perfect as possible: a difference of a few hundred thousand dollars in the cost of so magnificent a structure is a matter of small consequence in comparison with considerations of solidity, permanence and public health.

Amusements.

Mrs. HOEY'S benefit, on Saturday night, was an event of which she may justly be proud, the recollection of which will, we trust, abide with her in Europe, and direct her footsteps homeward with gladness. Wallack's Theatre was filled with an audience composed of the most fashionable and refined classes of the City, and the two dramatic pieces were listened to with unflagging interest to the end. A very attractive concert was another feature of the entertainment, and an exceedingly interesting one. It certainly shows the high esteem in which this lady is held, that artists like D'ARGEZ, FORZEN, Miss MILNER, Mr. H. C. COOKE, Mr. MORGAN and Mr. PARSONS volunteer their services to give eclat to her benefit. Nor must we forget the dance of all nations, executed with great ability by Miss GALE. The performance of these artists was admirable, and provoked numerous encores. Herr FORZEN in particular being called upon to sing the "Bay of Biscay." We have seldom listened to a finer concert. After the comedy Mr. STUART made his appearance and delivered a speech, full of graceful compliments, and then introduced the lady herself, who was overwhelmed with applause and bouquets. The festivities did not end here, for later in the evening Mrs. HOEY received the compliment of a serenade at her house in Twenty-third-street.

ROSCOE'S last appearance, on Saturday afternoon, attracted a fine house, and MUSARD, at the Academy, was even more fortunate. For the present we have no announcement concerning the future of these artists. Somebody ought to serve an injunction on the Cunard Company to restrain them from taking away ROSCOE.

LAURA KEENE'S campaign came to an end on Saturday night, and the fair manageress, with her talented company, has gone to Philadelphia. By way of a return visit, we have Mrs. HOWARD'S Philadelphia company on a visit here; the "Lady of Lyons" is played to-night.

At Burton's Theatre, Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS enters on the second week of his engagement; at NIBLO'S the Ravels continue their performance, the pantomime of "Boreas" being revived to-night. At WALLACK'S, the two successful comedies, "Americans in Paris" and the "Frozen Lake," will be repeated to-night. At Purdy's theatre Mr. BLANCHARD and his truly wonderful dogs are still the attraction. At the Bowery the tragedy of "Gisippus" will be revived to-night; also the favorite drama of "Rosina Meadows." At Barnum's the drama of "Clari, or the Maid of Milan" and "Ticklish Times," with Miss SUSAN DENIN as the leading lady.

And for Ethiopian Minstrelsy, and an entertainment of a comic character, Wood's Minstrels, Peel's Campbells, and Bryant's, offer excellent programmes.

MADAME LA GRANGE.—This estimable lady and admirable prima donna, has positively signed a contract for Rio Janeiro. The terms are in the highest degree flattering to the prima donna—guaranteeing, as they do, an income of about one hundred thousand dollars a year.

OPERATIC RUMOR.—There is a rumor that Mr. BARNUM is engaged in getting up a new operatic speculation on a large scale. It contemplates the importation of LUMLEY or GYE'S entire opera company, for the performance of a settled series of operas. A certain number of subscribers are needed, and we are informed that upwards of two hundred have already signified their willingness to aid the enterprise. Terms $5 a night for twenty-four performances. This is a big price.

Sooner or later the opera company of the leading London house will undoubtedly include New-York in its regular circuit, but if the manager hopes to get five dollars admission, he is grievously mistaken. For an entertainment which is largely patronized by the masses, it is altogether a preposterous demand. Besides, it is not in the power of any European manager to bring us a much better company than we can form, or have at various times formed here, and to ask five dollars where the highest price heretofore has been but two is ridiculous. If the public would but consent to pay the manager of the Academy of Music an extra dollar for their seats, he would soon supply them with a better company than any that can be imported as a speculation. By-the-way, it is a little curious that we do not hear Mr. ULLMAN'S name mentioned in connection with this undertaking. He was the first to propose the scheme.

THE BOARD OF MUSIC TRADE.—The fourth annual meeting of the Board of Music Trade is appointed to be held at the Spencer House, Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, June 2. One of the labors of the Board will be to prepare a complete and correct Trade List of Books, which is much wanted. Mr. OLIVER DITSON, the extensive publisher of Boston, is the President.

Consecration of the Church of the Immaculate Conception.

The new Catholic edifice in Fourteenth-street, known as the Church of the Immaculate Conception, was solemnly consecrated yesterday by Archbishop HUGHES, assisted by Bishop BARRY of Savannah, Bishop LOUGHLIN of Brooklyn, Very Rev. Father STARRS, Vicar-General of New-York; Rev. Mr. RYAN, the pastor of the new church, and a large representation of the priesthood of this and the neighboring cities. Among these were the Venerable Archdeacon MCCARRON and Rev. Mr. BOYCE of St. Mary's, Rev. JOHN KELLY of Jersey City, Rev. Mr. QUINN of St. Peter's, Rev. Mr. FARRELL of St. Joseph's, Rev. Mr. MCALEER of St. Columba's, Rev. Mr. PRESCOTT of the Cathedral, Rev. Mr. CURRAN of St. Andrew's, Rev. Mr. DONNELLY of Yorkville, Rev. Messrs. HEPBER, DRISCOLL, WELSH, MCCLELLAN, MCCARTHY, and others.

The Rev. Mr. MCNIERNEY officiated as master of the ceremonies.

This event was regarded as one of unusual interest. The consecration of a church is comparatively of rare occurrence in this country. The entire Archdiocese of New-York does not contain, probably, over six consecrated churches. The entire City of New-York, certainly, until now, contained but one, viz., the German Catholic Church, (the Redemptorists',) in Third-street. The reason of this is obvious. By the rite of consecration a church is set apart exclusively and for ever for religious uses. It can never be "degraded." But, in all the large growing cities, and, indeed, all over the country, the centres of religious and social influence are so changeful, because of the constant influx and increase of population, that the churches must adapt themselves to these variations, or be content to become useless. Hence, we find that in the case of the erection of a new church, the usual ceremony is that of simple dedication, which does not preclude the alienation or sale of the church property for purposes purely secular. In the present instance, however, it was deemed appropriate on the part of the ecclesiastical authorities to perform the ceremony of solemn consecration, inasmuch as the structure was erected as a memorial of a particular event, to wit, the promulgation by the Pope of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception. This intention was announced by the Archbishop in the first sermon he delivered after his return some two years ago, from the "Eternal City." It was during his last sojourn there that the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception was for the first time solemnly declared to be an article of Catholic faith; and as a lasting commemoration thereof—as if to realize the words of the Latin lyrist:

Exegi monumentum aere perennius,

he announced it to be his resolve to erect and consecrate a church with the specific purpose of perpetuating the publication of that definition.

This consecration, as we have said, occurred yesterday. The rite is a most impressive one, and full of symbolisms. The mere ritual directions for it would make a moderate volume. In the old French *Pontificale Romanum*, now before us, which was revised by authority of URBAN VIII., and printed at Paris in 1666, it occupies seventy closely printed pages. The performance of the ceremony is, consequently, as protracted as to be laborious. It was commenced yesterday morning at six o'clock, and was not concluded until three in the afternoon. The mass was celebrated by Bishop LOUGHLIN, of Brooklyn, with Very Rev. Mr. STARRS as Deacon, Rev. Messrs. DONNELLY and BOYCE as Sub-Deacons, and Rev. F. TIERNEY as Master of the Ceremonies. The choir was aided by a full band of stringed instruments, under the direction of Mr. SCHNEIDER, the organist. The music was a mass by MARSCHNER, and was magnificently rendered. Madame CROSA sang the solo at the Offertory, and Miss M. SCHNEIDER the solo at the Elevation. The latter had a French horn accompaniment, and both would have been enthusiastically encored in an opera. The sermon was preached by Archbishop HUGHES, the consecrating prelate, from the 83d psalm of David, v. 15, "How lovely are thy tabernacles, O Lord of Hosts!" &c. His discourse was mainly explanatory of the principal features of the ceremony and of the character of the doctrine itself. It was heard with profound interest. At the close of the sermon, Very Rev. Father STARRS, the Vicar-General, announced that if notice were served on any of the occupants of the Market, all that was necessary was to indorse it with the name of the party on whom it was served, and also, the hour of service, and hand the document over to one of the Executive Committee for further action.

Mr. T. C. KINSELLA uttered a few words of personal explanation, after which the meeting adjourned, subject to call of the Committee.

AMERICAN WOMAN'S EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.—The annual meeting of this Convention was held at the house of Mrs. Professor WEBSTER, No. 14 Lexington-avenue, Saturday. In the absence of the President Mr. J. W. BARNES called the meeting to order at 12½ o'clock. The Rev. W. L. PARSONS, the Corresponding Secretary and General Agent of the Association, read his annual report, in which he urged the importance of the work in which they were engaged, and the benefits which would result from it to society if it were properly carried out. The mothers of great, good and useful men, he argued, must be educated women.

He also read a financial statement, from which it appears that the receipts, during the past year, amounted to $2,500, and the expenditures to $1,350. The total amount now on hand is $6,166 78.

The officers of the preceding year were reflected, W. BONNEY, President, and the meeting adjourned.

A CANADIAN LEGISLATOR EXPELLED FROM PARLIAMENT.—In the lower house of the Canadian Parliament, on the 12th, Mr. JOHN O'FARRELL, member from the County of Lothiniere, was expelled from his seat. His offence was the violent seizure of the poll-book of the Parish of St. Sylvestre, from the hands of the returning officer. Mr. O'FARRELL, who is an Irishman, resisted subsequently in the delivery of the poll-book and the falsification of the returns, in order to secure his election. Parliament has gone a step further, and disfranchises the County whence the offending member came; the disfranchisement to continue until proper steps are taken to secure a peaceful contest.

☞ Mr. FRANCIS RIVES, of the St. Cloud Hotel, has taken the "Pavilion," at Rockaway, for the season, and will open it early in June.

The Forest and the Customs-House.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
QUARANTINE OFFICE, QUARANTINE, May 15, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I desire you to correct an article of this statement published in your paper of this morning under the title of "Quarantine Affairs," as charges me with using profane language in my conversation with Captain JUSSERN, of the steamer *Forest*. I will be very thing.

The whole statement as published was evidently written by a person interested in giving the public a false impression of the actual occurrences on the arrival of the steamer *Forest*, and to create a prejudice against the officers of the Customs. Of this, personally, I do not complain, as I am assured by my superiors that the question whether Custom-House officers in the legimate discharge of their duty may be obstructed and imprisoned by the orders either of a health officer or of a captain, will be determined in a legal manner.

I would add that while I was detained on board the steamer, several persons, among others Mr. CUNARD, were permitted by the Captain to come on board and to leave the vessel. I suppose that Captain JUSSERN' expression to me that he "did not care a G—d d—n for the revenue flag or revenue officers," furnishes a reason why extra pains were taken to insult and annoy me.

Respectfully, &c.,
WM. C. DENYAR, Inspector.

City Items.

The Mercantile Library Association, at its last annual meeting, determined, by way of testing the public sentiment of its membership, to have a vote taken at the coming election-day, (the 18th inst.,) on the proposition to increase the annual fee from $2 to $3. This vote will be simply informal. The question is to be decided formally at the adjourned annual meeting on the 27th inst. Neither of the tickets in the field wishes to be committed to the increase.

The women who are soberly and earnestly seeking to obtain only their *fair rights*, are a good deal indignant at the Free Lovers who suddenly attempted to insert the Free Love plank in their platform at the Convention last week. They complain that just after they had secured the countenance and services of Mr. CURTIS, Mr. BRADY, Rev. THAYER, &c., it was particularly ungracious to ring in this new, foreign and disgusting feature.

Laborers on the streets have received no pay since the 1st of last January. In consequence of having been kept out of their pay, a large number have been obliged to sell their bills at a heavy discount, sometimes making a reduction of thirty-three and even fifty per cent. The subject has been referred to a Committee, who have been instructed to see certain the parties who have taken this method of robbing the poor, and enriching themselves at the expense of the City.

The case of A. RANNEY, who was arrested for a supposed infringement of the lottery laws of the State, by conducting a Gift-Book Enterprise, was discharged on the 12th inst. by the Grand Jury. Upon examination they found that the charge could not be sustained.

It is not true that Col. CHARLES A. STRATTON, of the Astor, is to take the new hotel in the city of Washington. But JAMES STRATTON, the brother, and the present assistant at the Astor, will be the proprietor of the new house at the capital.

An eminent lawyer, who has given much attention to the subject of the Police of the City, estimates the number of dead bodies taken annually from the waters surrounding New-York to be four hundred.

In the New-York Hospital on Saturday there were 228 patients remaining; the deaths during the week were three.

GENERALS.—The Knickerbocker Omnibuses have reduced their rate of rides from six to five cents.

There were 604 deaths in the City last week. Of these 15 were fatal cases of small-pox.

The Sunday *Atlas* has raised its price from 2 cents to 4 cents a copy.

MEETING AT WASHINGTON MARKET.—The occupants of West Washington Market held a meeting on the market-ground, on Saturday, at 3 o'clock, Mr. L. BOESEN in the Chair. The minutes of a former meeting were read and approved.

Mr. BOESEN stated that a motion had been made before Judge SUTHERLAND, to be heard before Judge DAVIES this day, to show cause why an injunction should not issue against the Mayor, in the matter of the Washington Market, and for the appointment of a receiver. It gave the speaker great pleasure to say that four of the most distinguished counsel in the City were engaged by the Mayor in support of the City. The matter of an injunction would be heard, and then perhaps it would be necessary to hold another meeting. Mr. BOESEN had informed the speaker that if notice were served on any of the occupants of the Market, all that was necessary was to indorse it with the name of the party on whom it was served, and also, the hour of service, and hand the document over to one of the Executive Committee for further action.

Mr. T. C. KINSELLA uttered a few words of personal explanation, after which the meeting adjourned, subject to call of the Committee.

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The New-York Historical Society
Founded 1804
Fire Proof Building
Central Park West at 77th Street
New York 24, N.Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as a first-class waitress in a boarding-house; can take the whole charge of the dining-room; or as chamber-maid and seamstress in a private family; has no objection to the country; can be well recommended for honesty, industry, &c. Call at No. 64 Clarke-st., near Fulton-st., over the fancy store, third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A RESpectable woman, who thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 6 Charles-st., near Greenwich-av., where she has lived four years.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY TWO RESpectable girls; one is an excellent cook; the other as chamber-maid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting; both have good City reference. Call at No. 64 West 30th-st., near 6th-av., fourth floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or as chamber-maid and seamstress; can do plain sewing; understands cutting and fitting; &c.; will have no objection to go in the country

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

C. W. NICOLAY, Notary Public, Commissioner of Deeds for Connecticut, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, Washington Territory, Montana, Dakota, Idaho, Arizona, New Mexico, Alaska, Indian Territory, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia, Mexico, Cuba, Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, Sandwich Islands, China, Japan, Sandwich Islands, Hawaii, Samoa, Fiji Islands, Society Islands, Tonga Islands, Navigator Islands, Friendly Islands, Marquesas Islands, Caroline Islands, Ladrone Islands, Pelew Islands, Philippine Islands, Borneo, Java, Sumatra, Malacca, Siam, Burmah, Cochin China, Cambodia, Thibet, Cashmere, Persia, Arabia, Turkey, Egypt, Abyssinia, Algeria, Tripoli, Tunis, Morocco, Madeira, Canary Islands, Cape de Verde Islands, Azores, Bermuda, Hayti, Jamaica, Cuba, Porto Rico, Trinidad, Barbadoes, Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana, Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, Chili, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Salvador, Mosquito Territory, Yucatan, Belize, Hanseatic Towns, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Russia, Poland, Prussia, Saxony, Hanover, Oldenburg, Mecklenburg, Holstein, Lubeck, Bremen, Hamburg, Schleswig, Wurtemburg, Bavaria, Baden, Hesse Darmstadt, Hesse Cassel, Nassau, Frankfort, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, Austria, Hungary, Servia, Wallachia, Moldavia, Greece, Ionian Islands, Malta, Gibraltar, Heligoland, Iceland, Greenland, Spitzbergen, Nova Zembla, Lapland, Finland, Siberia, Kamtschatka, Alaska, Russian America, Aleutian Islands, Hudson's Bay Territory, Labrador, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, West Virginia, Tennessee

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Mortality.

Weekly report of deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the Saturday of May 9, to the Saturday of May, 1857: Men, 69; Women, 74; Boys, 136. Total, 279. Adults, 143; Children, 343; Males, 205. Females, 170; Colored persons, 13.

DISEASES.

Abscess	1	Dropsy in Chest	1
Apoplexy	6	Dropsy in Head	10
Asthma	2	Drowned	3
Bleeding	1	Dysentery	1
Bronchitis	2	Ear or heart	1
Burned or scalded	1	Epilepsy	1
Cancer	1	Erysipelas	1
Casualties	6	Fever	1
Cholera Infantum	1	Fever, bilious	1
Cholera Morbus	1	Fever, puerperal	1
Cholera Infantum	1	Fever, remittent	1
Colic	1	Fever, scarlet	14
Consumption	45	Fever, typhoid	3
Convulsions	15	Fever, typhus	2
Croup	3	Fracture of the skull	1
Debility	6	Hemorrhage	2
Delirium Tremens	1	Hydrocephalus	1
Diarrhœa	1	Inflammation of brain	2
Disease of the heart	2	Inflammation of lungs	7
Disease of the liver	1	Inflammation of womb	1
Disease of the spine	1	Disease of liver	1
Disease of brain	1	Marasmus, infantile	2
Disease of womb	1	Old Age	1
Drowned	2	Palsy	2
Dropsy	2	Parturition, difficult	1
Dropsy in Brain	2	Pleurisy	1
Dropsy in Chest	1	Poison, by paregoric	1
Dropsy in Head	10	Premature Birth	2
Dropsy, ovarian	2	Scrofula	1
Dropsy, scrotal	1	Scurvy	1
Drowned	3	Stillborn	23
Killed by falling	1	Suffocation	1
Killed by machinery	1	Suicide by hanging	1
Liver complaint	1	Teething	3
Lung fever	1	Ulceration of bowels	1
Lungs, dis. of	1	Unknown	1
Marasmus, infantile	17	Worm fever	1
Measles	9	Worms	1
Mortification	1	Total	404
Menstruation	1		

Decrease of deaths this week, 26.

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, New-York, May 16, 1857.

Fire and Burglars.

The Alum patent safe affords the most perfect security against the ravages of fire and the attacks of burglars of any safe in the world, and being entirely free from dampness can be used as a depository for valuable papers, plate and jewelry, without the slightest fear of injury.

Door Locks,

for banks, stores and dwelling-houses.

An examination of the

Rotary Lock,

now in use, by thousands of our most prominent citizens, cannot fail to convince anyone of its great advantages over all other locks as to security and convenience.

VALENTINE & BUTLER,
No. 237 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

SAUVE QUI PEUT.

Passengers by the European, California and other steamers, visitors to the sea shore and the watering-places, are informed that BURNHAM'S LIFE PRESERVING ARM, Rafts and Boats have greatly reduced them last season's prices. They are proof against all danger from currents and undertow, and the luxury of bathing, boat-sailing, and all aquatic amusements, can be freely indulged in by the most timid, without the slightest apprehension of danger. Call and examine at the Depôt No. 167 Broadway.

C. J. BUNKER, Patentee and Inventor.

[Advertisement.]

SUSAN DENIN AGAIN IN A GREAT PART.—This pleasing actress redounds to-night, to satisfy the importunate demands of the public, the striking part of Clari, in the "Maid of Milan," in which she has created a sensation so extraordinary. She does that exquisite réle rare justice. Mr. WARDING provokes all to laughter, afterwards, at Barnum's Museum, in his comical part in "Ticklish Times." "Buena Vista" is on the bill for this afternoon. "Rosalind Hubert," the new *Ledger* story, on Wednesday afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

ELOCUTION AND THE SUPERIORITY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—A Lecture on this subject will be delivered on Wednesday evening, May 19, at the Mercantile Library, by Mr. JOHN MURRAY, Jr., of this City. Mr. MURRAY has much reputation in private circles as a reader, and his lecture has been received with great favor by the public and the press wherever he has delivered it. His subject is treated with tact and power, and should attract a large and intelligent audience.

[Advertisement.]

"SONS OF MALTA."—To-night this long-looked for drama, by Mr. H. SHERIDAN, a member of the Order, is to be presented to the public at Purdy's National Theatre, and of course will attract an immense audience. The great and sterling drama of the "Forest of Bondy," with Mr. BLANCHARD and his wonderful cogs, and an entire new drama by G. L. AIKEN, called the "Emerald Fire," will also be performed, forming together the most powerful attraction of the season.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Herron Sewing Machine Company's New Patent Sewing Machines, only twenty-five dollars; unequaled in simplicity, unsurpassed in capacity and durability. Superior to the highest priced machines, for one-quarter the cost. A child can manage it. Parties purchasing will receive full instructions, at No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 30c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 5-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S
PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY,
No. 359 Broadway,
(Over Thompson's),
Has now on exhibition the largest and most perfect collection of
Photographs extant of the different members of the Clergy of New-York and adjacent cities. The public are invited to call and examine the same.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Gas Fixtures, of new and beautiful designs, just out for the Spring trade. Call at our great manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. Also, the new Dr. Goddard Burner.

ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The functional derangements incident to females are entirely prevented by a resort to these pills, at the periods when they usually occur. They have a most happy effect on all complaints peculiar to the sex.

[Advertisement.]

HAIR THAT IS DRY,
harsh and stiff, may be subdued and made soft, by a single application of BARNEY'S COCOAINE, a compound of cocoanut oil, &c. For dressing the hair, and promoting its healthy growth, it is unrivaled. For sale by all druggists.

Brooklyn Items.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Saturday afternoon last, a child of THOS. R. DAILY, No. 73 South Third-street, fell from a second-story window of its father's residence to the pavement, and sustained fatal internal injuries.

DARING ROBBERY.—The house occupied by THOMAS WEARE, corner of Myrtle-avenue and Seventh-street, was entered by thieves on Saturday afternoon, and robbed of property valued at $400; $[illegible] gold coin, about $50 in silver coin, and two watches. Mr. WEARE occupies the first floor as a store, and has a dining-room in the basement. The family were in the store and basement all of the afternoon, and did not discover their loss until towards night, when they found that the doors and drawers had been forced open by a "jimmy." The Police of the First Precinct were notified, and doubtless the thieves will be arrested.

MORTALITY.—The mortality bill of last week is less, by 24, than the week previous. This may or may not be owing to the fact that we have had two Health offices open. Dr. BOYD, failing to induce Dr. CLEVELAND to surrender the office occupied by him, and the papers and books pertaining thereto, on Monday last put up his shingle, as Health Officer, at the door of the Corporation Counselor's Office, next door to the Health Department, provided by the city. The Counselor will commence proceedings to-day to obtain possession of the books and papers, under section 32 of Title III. of the Charter.

The following report was made by Dr. CLEVELAND: Whole number of deaths during the week ending May 16—90. Men, 24; women, 19, boys, 23; girls, 26; males, 56; females, 30; total, 90.

DISEASES.

Casualties, 1; congestion of brain, 3; congestion of lungs, 2; consumption, 15; convulsions, infantile, 6; debility, adult, 2; debility, infantile, 3; dropsy, 4; dropsy in head, 4; drowned, 2; erysipelas, 2; scarlet fever, 9; typhoid fever, 1; disease of heart, 2; gout, 1; hooping cough, 2; inflammation of brain, 4; inflammation of lungs, 7; inflammation of womb, 1; disease of liver, 1; marasmus, infantile, 2; measles, 2; old age, 1; premature birth, 4; scrofula, 1; small pox, 5; stillborn, 4; teething, 1. Total, 90.

BURGLARY IN BROOKLYN.—On Thursday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, the house of Mr. SMITH, No. 42 Joralemon-street, was entered through the front door by two thieves, who let themselves in with a latch-key. The family were all absent. A quantity of plate was stolen, but a valuable watch, and a considerable sum in gold coin escaped the scrutiny of the rogues, though every trunk, drawer and closet was ransacked. The thieves were observed for an hour or two reconnoitring the premises, evidently to ascertain whether any person was within. They left by the basement door with their booty, and have not been captured by the police.

According to the Brooklyn *Times*, the awful smells now arising from the carcasses of dead animals in the waste lands in order to keep off the crowds and filthy employment of the scull-and-cross gentry.

The name of the man killed on the Long Island Railroad, Tuesday night, was PATRICK MCGINNIS, and not MURPHY, as stated in several papers on Friday. He leaves a family residing in Vanderbilt-avenue, near Pacific-street.

MICHAEL TIERNAN, who was badly crushed on board a vessel at Sands' Dock Thursday morning, died the same evening in the City Hospital.

THE LONG ISLAND COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—This Institution was incorporated by the last Legislature. The Regents have purchased the Ferry property, consisting of four ten lots of ground on Henry, Pardon and Amity-streets, Brooklyn, with suitable buildings for the purposes of the Hospital. In the establishment of this public charity it is proposed to furnish: *First*, a hospital, with an in and out-door department, for the treatment of medical and surgical cases; *second*, a lying-in department for the poor and unfortunate; *third*, a corps of regularly educated and licensed nurses; *fourth*, a college where all branches of medical science shall be taught, and where medical students can be practically trained. As a basis of action the Regents propose the following terms: $100 secures a life-membership, with the privilege of voting at all elections; $300 secures a life-membership, with the privilege of one free scholarship in the college. Each scholarship entitles the holder to educate one student of medicine, or two nurse pupils, free of expense.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Per Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 16.

$2,000 N. Y. State 6s '70	115⅛	100 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	91⅝
5,000 N. Y. State 6s '74	102	200 do	91⅝
1,000 Ohio State 6s '60	102	100 do	b10 91⅞
2,000 do	102⅛	200 do	91⅞
500 Ohio State 6s '70	104	100 do	b10 91⅞
2,000 do	104	200 do	b30 91⅞
5,000 Virginia 6s	93½	200 do	b30 91⅞
5,000 Ohio 6s '60	102⅜	200 do	c90 91⅞
21,000 Missouri State 6s	93	200 do	c90 92
2,000 do	b10 93⅛	200 do	c 92
10,000 Cal. S. Is Nov. 1s	85	117 Erie Railroad	24⅝
5,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	92	50 do	b10 24⅝
2,000 R. Rd. Mt. R. 6s	92	100 do	24⅝
2,000 Mil. & M. R. 6s	92	200 do	24⅝
1,000 Erie R. 2d m.	87	200 do	24⅝
1,000 do	87	200 do	b10 24⅝
1,000 R. & M. R. 7s	92	50 La C. & Mil. R. R.	87½
1,000 Mil. & M. R. 2d M.	92	100 Hud. Riv. R. R.	32
1,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	92	100 do	b10 32
1,000 Mil. & M. R. 2d M.	92	100 do	32
2,000 Mil. & M. R. 2d M.	92	200 do	32
1,000 Mil. & M. R. 2d M.	92	200 do	32
2